

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 NOVEMBER 1985

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraqi planes raided Khark Island and hit another large maritime target near the Iranian coast 18 November. Iraqi air defenses downed an Iranian F-5 during an unsuccessful Iranian air attack on "civilian" areas in Maysan, the spokesman asserted. In earlier action, Iranian communiques reported by IRNA announced Iranian air strikes on Iraqi industrial and military targets near Al-Sulaymaniyah 15 and 17 November, though Iraqi communiques broadcast by the Voice of the Masses maintained that both attacks were thwarted by Iraqi anti-aircraft fire. The Iraqi communiques also mentioned other Iraqi air attacks on Khark Island and maritime targets over the weekend, and *GULF DAILY NEWS* disclosed that a Maltese-registered oil tanker was twice hit by Iraqi missiles 16 November. Although the fully-laden tanker caught fire, the crew was later able to return and direct the vessel to Sirri Island, the Manama paper added.

Tehran radio broadcast an appeal by the Revolution Guards Corps for Iranians to "rush to the assistance" of the combatants at the battlefronts.

Gulf Affairs

A "senior Gulf source" cited by *AL-RAY AL-'AMM* revealed that the GCC has agreed on the "method of formally restoring" ties with Egypt and that the decision will be conveyed to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak during his visit to Muscat for the Omani national day celebrations. As for Gulf relations with the USSR, UAE Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid declared that the creation of UAE-USSR diplomatic ties affirms his country's nonaligned stands and neutral policy, Abu Dhabi radio reported. An *AL-KHALIJ* editorial called on the rest of the GCC to adopt the same decision and noted the importance of the move's timing — 3 days before the U.S.-USSR summit. While Bahraini and Kuwaiti papers cited by WAKH praised the new ties, a Tehran radio commentary asserted that the United States was "part of the decision," adding that the Soviet presence in the region will only be "formal, marginal, and official" because of U.S. influence.

Syria's Relations With Iran, Jordan

President Hafiz al-Asad received Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati 17 November, SANA reported, adding that Velayati delivered a message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i. Velayati stressed Iran's determination to fight a "defensive" war with Iraq until the fall of President Saddam Husayn's regime, IRNA disclosed, while Al-Asad assured Velayati that there is no ground for reconciliation between Syria and Iraq. Earlier, in a Friday sermon broadcast by Tehran radio's Arabic service, Iranian Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani indirectly criticized Syria's policy toward Jordan and

Lebanon without mentioning Syria by name. He warned that King Husayn and Arab "reactionaries" are pressuring "resisting" Arab governments into seeking rapprochement with Jordan and that another "plot" is under way in Lebanon aimed at preventing the establishment of a government of the Muslim majority.

Meanwhile, the Beirut paper *AL-SAFIR* reported that within the framework of the rapprochement with Syria, the Jordanian authorities have arrested several hundred Muslim Brotherhood members, according to Radio Monte Carlo. The radio also cited Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's statement to the Lebanese paper *AL-BAYRAQ* that the rapprochement with Jordan clearly means that the Jordanian-PLO accord is "dead," though this remark was not mentioned in Damascus television and SANA reports on Khaddam's *AL-BAYRAQ* interview.

PLO

During their 16 November talks in Amman, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Jordan's King Husayn stressed the continuation of cooperation on the basis of the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported. Amman television confirmed that they discussed continuation of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint move. 'Arafat's arrival in Baghdad the following day was reported by INA, and MENA cited an *AL-AHRAM* report that he will chair an emergency session of the PLO leadership in Baghdad beginning 20 November.

Hostages in Lebanon

The archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy Terry Waite announced before leaving Beirut 17 November that he held "lengthy contacts" with the kidnappers of the four U.S. hostages during his stay in Lebanon, Beirut radio reported. Progress was made, Waite said, but the situation remains difficult. In another development, the radio noted that an organization calling itself the "Organization of the Underprivileged on Earth" claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of four Lebanese Jews earlier this year and offered to release them in exchange for some 300 prisoners held in Al-Khiyam, a town in the southern border strip.

Israel

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres appealed to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to discuss the emigration of Soviet Jews at the summit meeting. In his opening remarks to the weekly Cabinet meeting carried by IDF radio, Peres voiced Israeli agreement with the Soviet "criticism" of emigre "drop-outs" — Soviet Jews with visas for Israel who go elsewhere — and reiterated Israeli willingness to allow direct flights from the USSR.

Egypt

The four Libyans arrested in the "recently uncovered Libyan plot" revealed in their confessions "the dimensions of Libya's terrorist plans" in several European and African countries, MENA reported, noting that Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi briefed the ambassadors of the concerned countries on all the available information.

Libya

Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki told the Abu Dhabi daily *AL-ITTIHAD* that Algeria has "officially informed" Libya that it is not involved in U.S. efforts "to undermine" the Libyan regime, adding that the two countries' contacts will "witness a strong drive forward in the next few days." In a domestic development, the "revolutionary force" burned the real estate records in Tripoli "to consolidate and radicalise" the Jamahiriya society, JANA reported.

Inter-Arab Affairs

The Arab reconciliation committee set up by the Casablanca Arab summit decided in its 14-16 November meeting in Rabat to send delegations to Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, Rabat radio reported. Although Mauritanian President Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya asserted in remarks cited by Nouakchott radio that the committee achieved "tangible progress," Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan expressed "doubts" about the results of the meeting in a statement broadcast by Rabat radio.

Afghan-Iranian Relations

The Afghan Government officially protested Iran's "aggressive attacks" on border posts in a statement reported by Kabul radio. The statement noted Iran's use of helicopters in a 9 November operation.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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PLO Leadership To Hold Emergency Session in Iraq
NC160956 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0710 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 Nov (MENA) — The Cairo newspaper *AL-AHRAM* reports today that the PLO leadership will hold an emergency session under the chairmanship of PLO Executive Committee leader Yasir 'Arafat in Baghdad. The expanded meetings are scheduled to begin next Wednesday.

The meetings, which will last for 1 week, will be attended by all the leaders of Palestinian constitutional institutions. Participants will discuss the basis and the course of action to be taken during the upcoming stage. They will also formulate a working plan to spell out the Palestinian stand on the peace process and the bases for achieving a just and comprehensive Middle East peace.

The conferees will discuss the outcome of the Egyptian-Palestinian talks held in Cairo between President Husni Mubarak and a high-level Palestinian delegation led by Yasir 'Arafat. They will also study the ongoing coordination between Cairo and the PLO leadership on bilateral, Arab, and international levels with a view to breaking the current deadlock in the Middle East issue. They will attempt to determine what action should be taken, particularly with regard to speeding up the convening of an international conference to be attended by all the parties concerned, including the PLO and the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

AL-AHRAM says that the Palestinian leadership's emergency session will also discuss the basis and the means for resuming a just and comprehensive peace process according to the Jordanian-Palestinian accord. The conferees will touch on the possibility of starting a dialogue between the joint delegation and the United States or of preparing for convening an international peace conference without delay.

The Palestinian stand on the UN resolutions pertaining to the Middle East issue, particularly UN Security Council Resolution 242, will be determined during this session. The objective terms and guarantees under which the PLO can declare its acceptance of the UN Security Council's resolution will also be decided.

Participants at the session will discuss Jordanian-Palestinian relations on the basis of adherence to the Amman accord concluded between King Husayn of Jordan and Yasir 'Arafat on 11 February, and in light of the latest developments in the situation from Palestinian, Arab, and international points of view.

A responsible Palestinian source has told *AL-AHRAM* that the Baghdad meetings will determine the course of Palestinian national action for the upcoming period. These meetings will also determine the final stand on the question of a settlement. This is particularly true since the Cairo Declaration, which was made by Yasir 'Arafat in the presence of President Husni Mubarak, has settled the terrorism issue once and for all.

The same source stated that the positive results produced by President Mubarak's meetings with the Palestinian leaders will be among the main topics discussed at the Baghdad meetings.

The source added: The PLO reiterates the official stand taken by President Mubarak; namely, that there is no way to exclude the PLO from efforts to achieve a settlement or to deny it the right to represent the Palestinian people. The PLO also reiterates the Egyptian assertion that the Jordanian-Palestinian accord constitutes a solid platform for action. According to the source, insistence on an international conference with the PLO's participation rightfully demonstrates the Egyptian national commitment to the Palestinian people's issue.

PLO Leader Reaffirms Acceptance of Resolution 242
NC161629 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1532 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 Nov (MENA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has reaffirmed the need to hold an international Middle East peace conference attended by the two superpowers, the other UN Security Council permanent member-states, and the parties to the conflict, including the PLO. 'Arafat said that the organization rejects the idea of a settlement under an international umbrella. He pointed out that an umbrella is cover under which the implementation of what they [not further identified] want could take place.

In an interview with the weekly *UKTUBAR* magazine, which will be published on Sunday, 'Arafat said that there can be no solution, peace, or stability in the area by ignoring the national rights of the Palestinian people. This includes their right to return their homeland, to self-determination, and to establish their own state on their national soil. He pointed out that such a state would be in a confederation with Jordan. He also said that there are attempts to draw Jordan away from the organization, stressing that the Palestinian factor cannot be disregarded in any negotiations.

Responding to a question about the need for the organization to recognize UN Security Council Resolution 242, 'Arafat explained that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement also involves this resolution. He said: When I say land in return for peace on the basis of the UN resolutions, including the Security Council resolutions, this means that I accept Resolution 242. However, Israel does not want this. He continued: Now if I participate in any international conference after recognizing Resolution 242, after the first session Israel could say: Stop, you have nothing to do with Resolution 242.

Asked who was behind the idea of the Cairo Declaration, 'Arafat said: The Palestinian leadership initiated the plan. We toyed with the idea and then drafted the statement in Cairo. We asked to deliver it in the presence of President Mubarak, and he graciously agreed in order to show the world his support for this statement.

'Arafat: Operations Not Restricted to W. Bank, Gaza
JN052015 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
 1730 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat is dotting the i's regarding the Egyptian interpretation of the Cairo Declaration. In a statement published by the newspaper *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* today, PLO Execu-

tive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said that Usamah al-Baz, director of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's office, gave an incorrect interpretation of the Cairo Declaration. 'Arafat said: It is not reasonable to announce that we will confine our operations to the West Bank and Gaza while we do not recognize Israel. This means, in 'Arafat's opinion, that military operations are not excluded from Israeli territory.

In reply to the accusations that the PLO had abandoned the struggle after issuing the Cairo Declaration, 'Arafat said that the Cairo Declaration was issued in order to stop the snowballing hostility toward and accusations against the PLO. He said: Our decision to reject terrorism was not a result of pressure from any side or state. This is one of the principles on which our revolution was based. The PNC adopted a resolution in 1974 rejecting terrorism. He added: Resistance is a legitimate right that cannot be renounced or negotiated. As for terrorism, which is attacking children, women, and unarmed people, that is something we reject. 'Arafat said: Since I assumed responsibility as a member of the PLO leadership, I have rejected all acts of terrorism in every shape and form, beginning with the Black September operations and ending with the Italian ship operation.

Asked why the Cairo Declaration was issued without consulting the PNC or the Central Council, 'Arafat said: There is nothing new in the Cairo Declaration except choosing the right time and place to stop the brutal campaign against the PLO. The declaration was only a compilation of previous resolutions adopted by the PNC and the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, to which we adhere.

PFLP-GC Condemns Cairo Declaration, Fraises USSR

JN141844 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, 14 Nov (SANA) — The PFLP-GC has asserted the special and fateful militant relations between Syria and the national Palestinian and Lebanese forces, as well as the importance of and concern for these relations. In a statement issued today after the PFLP-GC Central Committee meeting, the front asserted the importance of and the need to achieve national Lebanese reconciliation and end the civil war in Lebanon on the basis of Lebanon's adherence to its pan-Arab affiliation through its national reality and because it constitutes an important part of the Arab nation.

The PFLP-GC praised the Palestine National Salvation Front's role as a national framework and basis for mobilizing all national Palestinian forces, a provisional leadership of national struggle, and a guarantee of the effectiveness of collective and national action and stand to bring the PLO back to its national position and role.

In its statement, the PFLP-GC strongly condemned the Cairo Declaration which called for deviation from armed struggle, clear recognition of the Zionist entity, and liquidation of the struggle in accordance with the U.S.-Zionist stand.

The statement calls for a serious militant Arab stand to confront U.S. schemes, moves, and interests in the Arab region. The statement strongly condemns U.S. policy, which is aimed at

aggravating the international situation and threatening to ignite a destructive nuclear war under the slogan of "star wars."

The PFLP-GC praised the courageous and responsible Soviet stand in its determination to confront irresponsible U.S. recklessness, to safeguard world peace, and to champion peoples' causes. The statement also praises the firm and principled Soviet stand in support of the national Palestinian and Arab struggle and calls for promoting Arab-Soviet relations to the proper level to continue the pan-Arab struggle and achieve the common just objectives.

Arab Reconciliation Committee Meets in Rabat

*LD150017 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 14 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] The meeting held by the committee for clearing the Arab air, which was set up by the emergency Arab summit meeting in Casablanca, began this evening at the Rabat residence of Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan. The committee was given the task of mediating between and attempting to reconcile the Republic of Iraq and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, and between the latter and the PLO. This evening's session included His Majesty King Hassan II; His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan, president of the UAE; Mauritanian President Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya; Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq; and Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan Great September Revolution leadership. The meeting was also attended by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

Meets 15 Nov

*LD151507 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 15 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] The committee for clearing the Arab air resumed its work this morning at the Riyad Palace in Rabat. The committee was set up by the extraordinary Arab summit meeting in Casablanca. The committee's session is being attended by His Majesty King Hassan II; Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan, president of the UAE; Mauritanian President Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya; Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan; Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the historic leadership of the 1 September Revolution in Libya; and by the Arab League secretary general. The committee's meeting is also being attended by Crown Prince Sidi Muhammad and by members of Arab delegations.

Meeting Ends

LD152050 Kuwait KUNA in English 1723 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Rabat, Nov 15 (KUNA) — An Arab reconciliation committee emanating from the extraordinary Arab summit conference in Casablanca ended a meeting here Friday with optimism over ending differences between Libya and Iraq, according to Radio Rabat.

The radio added that the committee's efforts will continue to restore to normal relations between Libya and Iraq that were severed early this year.

King Hassan and Shaykh Zayid underlined the importance of containing differences and attaining Arab solidarity taking into consideration the higher Arab interests.

They urged the Iraqi and Libyan teams to facilitate the endeavor of the committee by displaying the joint desire to respond positively to the committee's efforts.

Delegations to Iraq, Libya

LD162117 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The committee for clearing the Arab air, set up by the extraordinary Arab summit held in Casablanca and composed of the Kingdom of Morocco, the UAE, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, and the Arab League secretary general, which has been given the task of trying to reconcile the Republic of Iraq and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, met in Rabat 14-16 November.

The committee held a series of meetings chaired by King Hassan II and attended by [UAE President] Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nahayyan and [Mauritanian] President Colonel Maaouiya Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya. The Iraqi delegation was led by Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan; and the Jamahiriya delegation was led by Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the historic leadership of the 1 September revolution.

The committee heard from the Iraqi and Libyan delegations numerous proposals expressing the good will and true readiness of the delegations to build relations stemming from the principles ruling relations among member-countries of the Arab League.

In order to complete talks on the various issues to be discussed, the committee decided to continue its efforts and to send a delegation to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, and Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, and to resume its work in a few weeks.

Ramadan Comments

LD170025 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The Iraqi deputy prime minister, Taha Yasin Ramadan, left Morocco this evening after taking part in the meetings of the committee for clearing the Arab air. In a statement to newsmen at Sale airport regarding the committee's work, Taha Yasin Ramadan said:

[Begin recording] I have doubts about the results of this meeting. We (?expressed) our views regarding the issue of the differences and their causes to the committee for clearing the air. The committee also heard the Libyan side's views. The committee decided to continue its work; therefore, we can say that there

were some results regarding Iraqi-Libyan differences. [end recording]

UAE President, Palestinian Delegation Meet in Rabat

GF180837 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0530 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Rabat, 17 Nov (WAKH) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received at his residence in Rabat late today a Palestinian delegation that is part of the committee in charge of clearing the Arab atmosphere. The delegation includes Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, and Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, Fatah Central Committee member.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed current developments in the Palestinian issue and various aspects of the Arab issue, in addition to the efforts by the committee in charge of settling differences between Iraq and Libya, on the one hand, and between Libya and the PLO on the other.

Emergency APU Meeting Opens in Baghdad 16 Nov

JN160943 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Nov (INA) — The extraordinary meeting of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU] began at the National Assembly building this morning with the participation of delegations representing 13 Arab parliaments. The APU meeting, convened at Iraq's request, will deal with the Zionist aggression on Tunisia and the PLO headquarters there, the U.S. act of piracy represented by hijacking an Egyptian plane, ways to confront the imperialist-Zionist alliance, and the achievement of an Arab consensus on facing challenges to the Arab nation's existence.

In a closed session held before the open session, it was decided that Iraqi National Assembly Speaker Sa'dun Hammadi would chair the extraordinary meeting.

Hammadi Addresses Meeting

JN161411 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1200 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The extraordinary meeting of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU] began at the National Assembly building today with the participation of delegations representing 13 Arab parliaments.

National Assembly Speaker Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, who chaired the extraordinary meeting, delivered a speech in which he reviewed the current Arab situation, the challenges facing the Arab nation, and the U.S.-backed Zionist aggression against the Arab nation. He said the council is meeting amid unsuitable Arab circumstances of division and different viewpoints on problems facing the Arab homeland — problems of concern to all of us as one Arab nation with a common fate. In these circumstances, it is expected that our nation's enemies will seize the opportunity to attack and weaken it and harm its dignity.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi talked about the dimensions of the Zionist aggression against Tunisia and the PLO headquarters there. He said: The significance of this aggression is known and its intent is understood. In addition to the moral insult, the aggression, at a minimum, seeks to pursue the PLO and harm it as much as possible and consequently to trample on the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights to their homeland, Palestine. As for the Arab countries that are the Palestinian people's depth, this entity is seeking to frustrate moral standards, create a defeatist attitude among Arabs, and make them believe that it can reach any target it wants without the Arabs being able to do anything to deter it. The Zionist entity wants to believe that in dealing with us in such a way it is backed by the United States.

The National Assembly speaker said: We in Iraq have learned a practical lesson which we previously knew in theory. We have also learned that the people's will mobilized in favor of correct and sublime principles and led by courageous leaders who adhere to principles will create in the people unlimited capabilities for work, sacrifice, and martyrdom, offering rivers of blood for the sake of the homeland, freedom, and dignity. We are confident that such a will exists throughout the Arab homeland.

Statement Issued

JN171231 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0822 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Nov (INA) — The extraordinary meetings of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU], which the Iraqi National Assembly called to discuss the Zionist aggression against Tunisia and the PLO headquarters there and the U.S. piracy against the Egyptian airliner, lasted 2 days and were concluded here today.

The Arab parliamentarians approved the final statement drafted by the formulation committee during the morning session, held on National Assembly premises and read by Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, member of the National Assembly and the committee's rapporteur.

The statement urged Arab countries to reassess their relations with the United States so that it will amend its biased position toward the Zionist entity into an objective, balanced stand toward the Arab-Zionist struggle, otherwise U.S. interests will be endangered in the Arab homeland.

In their statement, the Arab parliamentarians said that their awareness of the pan-Arab responsibility in these militant circumstance urges them to demand the enhancement of the Arab struggle, to ensure joint Arab action in political, military, and economic fields, to adhere to Arab ethics and charters, and to confront the external and internal fateful challenges by overcoming marginal differences.

The parliamentarians condemned the barbaric Zionist aggression against Tunisia and the PLO headquarters and considered it a flagrant violation of international law and a dangerous encroachment against an independent Arab state.

The final statement explained that the Arab parliamentarians followed reacted with astonishment to the U.S. stand. They

denounced the U.S. Administration's stand which tried to justify and legitimize the Zionist raid on Tunisia by using its veto in the UN Security Council.

The APU considered the Zionist raid and the U.S. piracy against the Egyptian airliner as two hostile acts against the Arab nation's sovereignty and dignity which must be faced with official and popular rejection.

The Arab parliamentarians emphasized that the heart of pan-Arab security is threatened and that every Arab nation is exposed to what Tunisia was exposed to no matter how far it is from occupied Palestine. They said that the enemy is trying to rely on lame excuses and justifications by labeling the PLO's struggle as terrorism in order to implement its aggressive and expansionist plans.

The parliamentarians reiterated their full support for the Palestinian people's rights and their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, to achieve the Palestinian people's legitimate and inalienable right to return, self-determination, and establishment of an independent state on Palestinian soil.

The APU's extraordinary meetings voiced effective brotherly solidarity with Tunisia in confronting the Zionist aggression and expressed support for the Egyptian people in their courageous stand against the U.S. piracy which was aimed at infringing on their dignity.

The parliamentarians called on the Arab nation's leaders, political powers, and organizations to reply to the aggression and piracy perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist-Zionist alliance with a unified and decisive stand and to provide the requirements of Arab internal power which guarantees respect for the nation's rights. They expressed gratitude to the international agencies, governments, and organizations which condemned the Zionist aggression against Tunisia and the U.S. piracy against the Egyptian airliner.

The parliamentarians urged the APU and Arab parliaments to cooperate with international parliaments, particularly the IPU, to expose the Zionist aggression, to gain international support for Arab causes, and to isolate the aggressors. They demanded the consolidation of Arab solidarity, the unity of joint Arab action in political, military, and economic fields, and a reply to internal and external fateful challenges by overcoming marginal differences and concentrating on the essential contradiction between the Arab nation and its enemies, rather than on any other considerations and interpretations.

They expressed confidence in the Arab nation's strength and ability to confront aggressive plans, to safeguard the Arab present and future from threats of partition and backwardness, to pursue work in the fields of development and progress, and to lay down bases of democracy and freedom.

The meetings which lasted 2 days were attended by delegations representing the parliaments of Jordan, the UAE, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Djibouti, Somalia, Palestine, Kuwait, the

YAR, and Iraq, as well as by Dr Muhammad al-Farra, Arab League assistant secretary general.

The delegates attending the extraordinary meetings cabled President Saddam Husayn and affirmed the Arab parliamentarians' solidarity with Iraq in its legitimate right to defend its land and its people's sovereignty.

The parliamentarians expressed appreciation of Iraq's positive, responsible stand vis-a-vis regional and international peace endeavors to stop the ongoing war with Iran, to preserve innocent lives, and to protect cities from unjustified destruction.

They hailed Iraq's initiative to host the extraordinary meetings of the APU, terming it a continuation of its pan-Arab noble stands and Iraq's glorious defense of Arabs' rights against invaders and aggressors whatever their identities and nationalities.

Fatah's Hani al-Hasan Reveals U.S. Mideast Proposals

LD151911 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1702 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Brother Hani al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee and political adviser to Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], yesterday revealed the most important proposals made by the U.S. President's envoy to the Middle East, Richard Murphy, during his recent secret visit to the region.

At a news conference held in Kuwait, Hani al-Hasan said that Murphy made an offer regarding U.S. consent for convening an international conference with the participation of the Soviet Union to find a peaceful solution to the Palestine issue. He added that through its envoy the United States expressed its full readiness to modify its position regarding the international conference and the presence of all concerned parties on the condition that the PLO or whoever represents it is excluded from participating in the conference.

In addition, Brother Hani al-Hasan urged the main Palestinian factions — the PFLP and DFLP — to embark on a national dialogue to achieve Palestinian national unity.

Fatah's Khalid al-Hasan Tenders Resignation

NC171133 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1125 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait's *AL-WATAN* cites a Palestinian source as saying that Khalid al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member, has tendered his resignation from his post to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. His decision to resign was prompted by the Central Committee's refusal to recognize UN Security Council Resolution 242.

Al-Hasan Denies

LD171538 Kuwait KUNA in English 1425 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Tunis, Nov 17 (KUNA) — Central Committee member of the Palestinian mainstream Fatah movement, Khalid al-Hasan

Sunday denied press reports that he has resigned after failing to convince the Palestinian leadership to endorse U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 on settling the Mideast problem.

Al-Hasan, considered a close confidant of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, said such decision has first to be adopted by the Palestine National Council (parliament-in-exile) before it can be a Palestinian programme for a peace settlement of the Middle East crisis.

Explaining his absence from a five-man Palestinian delegation that recently accompanied Chairman 'Arafat on a Cairo visit, the official indicated that at the time he was on a mission to Morocco.

Al-Hasan described allegations members on political differences among Fatah Central Committee or the PLO Executive Committee as "subversion by enemies of the Palestinian cause" and appealed to the Arab press for objective and accurate reporting on issues related to the Palestinian question in particular. [sentence as received]

Joint Forces Attack Position in S. Lebanon

JN151830 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Heroes of the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces attacked a Zionist military position in Tall Yatar near Bint Jubayl in the central sector in southern Lebanon early yesterday morning. They clashed with the position's elements for half an hour using machineguns, rockets, and hand grenades. The position was set on fire. The extent of losses was not disclosed because the occupation forces and agent militias imposed a security cordon around the area and fired on the village with artillery and heavy machineguns. The shelling resulted in great physical damage. Many innocent people were injured.

Palestinian Spokesman Cites Anti-Israeli Operations

Bombs Explode in Haifa

JN151721 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In accordance with instructions issued to it, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland has planted explosive charges inside a Zionist center near the city of Haifa, which was occupied in 1948. The explosion of the charges the day before yesterday caused heavy damage to the center, destroyed a number of military vehicles, and killed or wounded a large number of enemy personnel. Despite the Zionist armed siege and precautionary measures, our combat group left the operation area successfully. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operation and claimed that only six Zionist soldiers were wounded. The radio said that its forces immediately cordoned off the area, arrested several Palestinians on the pretext of being connected with the operation, and launched a large-scale search campaign for other explosive charges.

IDF Vehicle Attacked

*JN171801 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1646 GMT 17 Nov 85*

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In implementation of our great Palestinian people's will and in accordance with instructions issued to it, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland used incendiary hand grenades to attack a Zionist military vehicle in the city of Qalqiliyah in the occupied West Bank yesterday. The vehicle was burned and its occupants were wounded. Zionist occupation forces immediately cordoned off the area, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested several Palestinians on the pretext of being connected with the operation. Despite all these measures, our combat group left the operation area successfully. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operation but, as usual declined to mention losses.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Gulf Source on 'Restoration' of Ties With Egypt

LD151742 Kuwait KUNA in English 0900 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 15 (KUNA) — An important Gulf decision on restoration of diplomatic relations with Cairo will be conveyed to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak during his visit to Muscat starting Saturday, it was reported here Friday.

Quoting a senior Gulf source, *AL-RAY AL-'AMM* newspaper said that the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states had discussed during their latest summit conference, held in Muscat last week, overall aspects of the Egyptian question from its Gulf, Arab and international angles, particularly GCC-Egyptian relations.

The source, who sought anonymity, indicated that a decision in this respect has been reached, and added that it would be conveyed to President Mubarak when he arrived in Muscat to take part in the Sultanate's celebrations of its national day. Elaborating, the source stated that the GCC states of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UAE, Oman, Bahrain and Qatar, had reached accord on their prospective ties, method of formally restoring them with Cairo and concerted stance regarding the Egyptian diplomatic drive at the Arab and world levels, particularly after the Cairo Declaration made by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and President Mubarak's address before parliament last Wednesday.

The six GCC countries, with the exception of Oman, had severed diplomatic relations with Egypt following conclusion of the Camp David accords with Israel.

The source was quoted by the paper as concluding that the Gulf decision would be announced during an impending meeting in Muscat between President Mubarak and Sultan Qabus of Oman in the presence of a number of GCC officials who will be in Oman for the country's celebrations.

KUWAIT

Soviet Foreign Ministry's Polyakov Arrives

GF161306 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 15 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Kuwait on 14 November. He was received at the airport by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sharikh, minister plenipotentiary at the Foreign Ministry.

Polyakov's visit to Kuwait is part of a tour of area countries. He is scheduled to leave for Baghdad on 17 November. Polyakov's tour is for fact-finding and gathering information about the situation in the area on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. summit scheduled for 19 November.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, is scheduled to receive Polyakov on 16 Novem-

ber. Polyakov is also expected to meet with Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, Foreign Ministry under secretary, as well as other diplomats. The Foreign Ministry under secretary has invited members of the diplomatic corps from the socialist countries in Kuwait to a luncheon in Polyakov's honor.

Polyakov is a former Soviet ambassador to the PDRY. He then became ambassador to Egypt. He is a member of the Soviet Foreign Ministry collegium and speaks Arabic fluently. He has a son who is a diplomat at the Soviet Embassy in Kuwait.

Meets Foreign Minister

LD171101 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Nov (KUNA) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, acting prime minister and foreign minister, before noon today received Vladimir Polyakov, head of the Near East Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry and member of the collegium of the ministry.

The meeting was attended by a number of senior officials at the Foreign Ministry and by the Soviet ambassador to Kuwait, Pogos Akopov.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad told reporters that discussions at this cordial meeting dealt with the situation in the Arab region and the Gulf region. They also dealt with the forthcoming summit between Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, scheduled to be held in Geneva on Tuesday, in addition to a number of issues of common interest.

The acting prime minister and foreign minister expressed his hope that the two leaders — the Soviet and the American — would place the Middle East issue and the security of the Gulf region among the priorities of the topics they will discuss.

Second Round of Talks

LD171335 Kuwait KUNA in English 1209 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 17 (KUNA) — A senior Soviet official affirmed here Sunday that just and lasting peace in the Middle East will not be achieved if not based on a comprehensive settlement insuring withdrawal of the forces of the Israeli aggressor from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, and guaranteeing legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people including its right for self-determination and the establishment of its independent state.

The official, director of the Middle East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry Vladimir Polyakov, said following his talks with Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad that these conditions for the settlement were the essence of the Soviet proposals announced in July 29, 1984 which also called for an international conference with the participation of all parties concerned with the conflict including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Earlier the Soviet official, accompanied by the Soviet ambassador here Pogos Akopov, held talks with Shaykh Sabah in the presence of top Foreign Ministry Officials.

Sheikh Sabah told reporters that the meeting tackled the state of affairs in the Arab region and the Gulf as well as the forthcoming summit between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva next Tuesday.

The friendly talks, Shaykh Sabah added, also dealt with issues of common interest. Shaykh Sabah expressed hope that the U.S. and Soviet leaders would give priority to the Middle East conflict and the security of the Gulf in their talks.

Today was the second round of talks between Soviet and Kuwaiti officials. Polyakov met with foreign undersecretary Sulayman Majid Al Shahin yesterday and expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the talks.

He said, in a statement, that the two sides exchanged during the two meetings viewpoints on bilateral relations and world issues. The two sides' viewpoints were identical or close on subjects discussed.

The visiting official hailed the present relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and emphasized his country's determination to continue fostering and developing these relations for the good of the two peoples and the good of world peace and security as well.

Polyakov declared that the Soviet Union shares with Kuwait its worry over tension in the Gulf resulting from the Iraqi-Iran war, and said that his government supports Kuwait and other Gulf countries in their endeavour to maintain security of the region by themselves without foreign intervention in addition to their practicing of their right in handling their natural wealth.

Achieving this endeavour, the Soviet official said, is the aim of the Soviet proposals which are still valid. He also expressed satisfaction with Kuwait's support of peaceful Soviet initiatives aiming at uprooting threat of the nuclear war and improving world political atmosphere in a radical way.

USSR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Meets Amir *LD161444 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0850 GMT 16 Nov 85*

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Nov (KUNA) — The deputy Soviet minister for foreign trade, Ivan Grishin today met with the amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah in the presence of the minister of finance and economy, Jasim Mohammad al-Kharafi and the Soviet ambassador to Kuwait, Pogos Akopov. The Soviet official last Thursday signed a trade agreement between the two countries.

Sudan's Chairman on Conference To Discuss South *LD151747 Kuwait KUNA in English 0905 GMT 15 Nov 85*

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 15 (KUNA) — Chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar

al-Dhahab was quoted as saying here Friday that the Sudanese Government is prepared to hold a national conference to discuss the problems in Sudan, including the south.

In an interview with *AL-QABAS* daily newspaper General Siwar al-Dhahab said it is hoped that the conference would be soon held to provide a negotiated settlement to the problem of south Sudan.

Contacts between the Sudanese Government and the leader of the southern rebels John Garang are continuing, Siwar Al-Dhahab said, adding "We welcome him at the negotiation table and call upon him to announce a ceasefire as our armed force had done in a gesture of good-will."

Colonel Garang has announced a temporary truce excluding mobile targets.

The Sudanese leader, who led a military coup that toppled former President Ja'afar Numayri last April, stressed that there will be no regional concessions to resolve the problem of the south, although the southern region can maintain its own parliament and cabinet but within the framework of the unified Sudan.

The proposed conference will pave the road for a future economic development plan that aims at increasing the national income and the standards of living and income of the citizens, Siwar al-Dhahab said.

OMAN

Gandhi Arrives, Comments on GCC, Iran-Iraq War *BK180406 Delhi Domestic Service in English* *0240 GMT 18 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] A warm and traditional welcome was accorded to the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, on his arrival at the Seeb Royal Airport of Muscat last night. He was received among others by the personal representative of Sultan Qabus and a number of Omani dignitaries. The All India Radio Gulf correspondent, Prem Chand Arya, reports from Muscat that soon after his arrival Mr Gandhi recorded an interview for Omani television which is being put out on the national network and relayed by several Gulf countries. In the interview, Mr Gandhi referred to age-old ties between India and the Gulf region. Making a special mention of the recently held Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] summit at Muscat, Mr Gandhi said that the GCC has made a positive contribution to regional cooperation in West Asia.

Expressing concern at the continuing Iran-Iraq conflict, the prime minister said that Nonaligned Movement must persist in its efforts to bring about reconciliation and peace in the region.

FRG's Genscher Meets PRC's Yao Yilin in Muscat *LD171557 Hamburg DPA in German 1321 GMT 17 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] Muscat, 17 Nov (DPA) — Kings, heads of state, prime ministers, and other government representatives from about 30

countries have gathered in Muscat, the capital of Oman, today for the anniversary of the accession of Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id.

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, representing the Federal Republic, met the Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin on the sidelines of the preparations for the festivities and had an exchange of views with the Pakistani head of state Ziaul Haq on the program for this afternoon. According to German delegation circles, there was agreement in his talks with the Chinese vice premier that the American-Soviet summit in Geneva would be a success if a continuation of the dialogue was achieved. Genscher and Yao Yilin expressed the hope that guidelines for the current disarmament negotiations would be approved in Geneva.

Genscher, Pakistan's President on Nuclear Policy

LD172225 Hamburg Domestic Service in German
2200 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has met with Pakistani President Ziaul Haq in Muscat, the capital of the Sultanate of Oman. As was heard after the meeting, Zia explained to Genscher that Pakistan has to use nuclear power in order to have sufficient supplies of energy. Zia had also stated that he would welcome it if the FRG were to convey Pakistan's views in this area to the Americans. The Pakistani president expressly pointed out that his country intends to use nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes.

Pakistan's Ziaul Haq Meets King Husayn, Yao Yilin

BK180438 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq discussed bilateral and regional issues with King Husayn of Jordan at a meeting with him in Muscat yesterday evening. Earlier, the Chinese vice premier, Yao Yilin called on the president in Al-Bustan Palace and exchanged views with him on bilateral and international issues. During the talks, which lasted for about an hour, the two leaders expressed satisfaction at Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo's ongoing visit to China. Later, West German Foreign Minister Genscher met with the president and discussed Afghanistan, the Middle East, and other related issues with him. Genscher expressed appreciation for Pakistan's economic progress and assured of his country's continued assistance in this regard. The special envoy of Sultan Qabus, Dr Umar al-Zawawi, also called on the president who later met with prominent Pakistanis and attended a dinner hosted by Dr Umar al-Zawawi. Radio Pakistan's representative, Ishaq Hasani, reports from Muscat that the city bears a festive look with the celebrations marking the 15th year of rule by Sultan Qabus.

India's Gandhi, Pakistani President Meet

GF181027 Muscat ONA in Arabic 0930 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Muscat, 18 Nov (ONA) — His Excellency Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq met today with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at their residence in Al-Bustan Palace.

The meeting dealt with a number of issues concerning amelioration of relations between the two countries.

UAE

Sources: Ties With East Europe 'Matter of Time'

GF170912 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0810 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 17 Nov (WAKH) — Informed sources in Abu Dhabi have said that the UAE intends to establish diplomatic relations with the countries of Eastern Europe, and that it is only a matter of time.

The newspaper *AL-BAYAN*, published in Al-Shariqah [as received], today quoted these sources as saying that contacts with the countries of the Eastern bloc have been going on for some time, and that these countries have expressed a desire to establish full diplomatic relations with the UAE.

The sources said that during the visits made to the UAE in the past few years by some officials from the countries of Eastern Europe, the issue of relations with the UAE was discussed. However, the UAE was biding its time on making a decision to establish relations with Eastern Europe in order to wait for the outcome of contacts pertaining to establishing diplomatic relations with the USSR.

PRC Official on Relations, Pakistan, USSR

GF160935 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic
0830 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Nov (WAM) — The PRC has expressed its readiness for cooperation with GCC countries in their efforts to put an end to the Iraq-Iran war. It completely adheres to neutrality in the war between the two countries.

In a statement published in the two newspapers *AL-BAYAN* and *AL-ITTIHAD*, Yao Yilin, vice premier of the PRC State Council, said his country always supports the just causes of Arab people and that it believes that the PLO, being the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, has the right to participate in the peaceful settlement of the region's countries on equal footing with other parties. Israel should withdraw from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and should recognize the Palestinian people's national rights, he added.

Yao Yilin indicated that the PRC supports the proposals made by the Arab countries for peace in the Middle East, including the Fes summit and the Jordanian-Palestinian accord; it also supports convening an international conference to tackle this issue, and it is ready to participate in this conference once it receives an invitation to do so.

The PRC official currently visiting the UAE denied that his country has granted facilities to Pakistan to carry out nuclear tests. The PRC more than once announced that it objects to the proliferation of nuclear weapons and it does not help other

countries to do that. However, there is an existing cooperation between the PRC and a number of countries, including Pakistan, in the nuclear field designed for peaceful purposes, the PRC assists these countries in this regard.

Regarding Sino-Soviet relations, the PRC official said: Although trade exchanges between the two countries are increasing, three obstacles still obstruct the normalization of these relations. They are: the massive presence of Soviet forces on the PRC border and Mongolia; Soviet support for Vietnam and Kampuchea; Soviet aggression against Afghanistan, their occupation of a country neighboring the PRC and threatening its security and borders.

The PRC vice premier described his country's relations with the UAE, established 1 year ago, as very advanced and that these relations were crowned with the economic agreement signed between them during his visit to the UAE. This agreement is a stepping stone for a series of agreements to be concluded between the two countries in the near future which will lead to a wider scope of cooperation, he said.

Yao Yilin Denies Arms, Missiles Sales to Iran

GF171014 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0820 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 17 Nov (WAKH) — Yao Yilin, PRC vice premier of the State Council, has denied that his country has supplied Iran with arms or missiles to support it in its war against Iraq. He affirmed that the PRC adopts a strictly neutral stand on the Iraq-Iran war and supplies neither side with arms.

In an interview with the newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* published today, the PRC official said that the PRC will not establish diplomatic relations with the Israeli enemy which still occupies Arab territories and insists on refusing to recognize the national rights of the Palestinian people. He denied that the PRC has purchased arms from Israel. He said: "Such reports are aimed at creating divisions between the PRC and the Arab countries."

He emphasized that the PRC will continue to firmly support the Arab causes and the PLO until all the occupied Arab territories are liberated and the Palestinian people return to their homeland.

The PRC vice premier reiterated his country's stand regarding relations with the USSR. He said: "There are three conditions for reconsidering these relations: These concern the intensive Soviet presence on the PRC's and Mongolia's borders; the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, which is China's neighbor; and Soviet support for Vietnam against Cambodia."

He expressed the PRC's support for the efforts made by the GCC countries toward self-reliance in defending their interests and the security of their peoples, and in resolving their problems by themselves without intervention by the great powers.

He said that the question of the Gulf's security is the concern of the Gulf countries themselves.

Correction to Chairman's Congress Session Speech

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Chairman Speaks at Final Congress Session," published in the 17 October Middle East and Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page C1:

Second paragraph, line four: ...Nasir 'Antar [applause], Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas [applause], Abu Bakr 'Abd al-Razzaq Ba Dhib [applause], Salih Munassar al-Sayayli [applause], 'Abd al-Ghani(correcting names)

Third paragraph, line two ... Ba Dhib [applause], Salih Munassar al-Sayayli [applause], Anis Hasan ...(correcting name)

Same paragraph, line five ... Isma'il, and 'Ali As'ad Muthanna [applause]...(correcting name)

Fourth paragraph, line five ... Hadi Ba Jubayar, Muhammad Sa'id al-Khidr, 'Ali Ahmad al-Fayyadi,...(correcting name)

Correction to YSP Election of Central Committee

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "YSP Elects Central Committee Members, Candidates," published in the 7 November Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page C7:

Second paragraph, line two: ...Bakr 'Abd al-Razzaq Ba Dhib; Salih Munassar(correcting capitalization)

Same paragraph, line four: ...'Ali 'Abd al-Razzaq Ba Dhib; Salim Salih...(correcting capitalization)

Same paragraph, line seven: ...'Abdallah al-Khamiri; 'Ali As'ad Muthanna; Hadi Ahmad...(correcting capitalization)

Same paragraph, line thirteen: 'Ali Ahmad; Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husayn;...(correcting capitalization)

Same paragraph, line nineteen: ...Mutlaq 'Abdallah Hasan; 'Abd al-Ilah Muthanna Husayn; Dr....(correcting name)

Same paragraph, line twenty-two: Sa'id 'Abdallah Ba Durays; 'Abd al-Qadir Ba...(correcting name)

Same paragraph, line twenty-three: ...Nasir; Muhammad 'Ali Ba Shammakh; Muhammad Sa'id...(correcting capitalization)

Same paragraph, fifth line from bottom: ...'Ali; Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Arasi; 'Abdallah 'Ali 'Ulaywah;...(correcting name)

Same paragraph, third line from bottom: ...Dinar; Sa'd Salim Faraj; Muhammad Salim al-Tuway; Faruq 'Ali Ahmad;...(correcting names)

Fourth paragraph, line two: ...Husayn Farhan; Thabit 'Abd Husayn; 'Ali Mansur...(correcting name)

Weekly on Mubarak 'Expected' Moscow Visit*PM151441 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 12 Nov 85 pp 5,9*

[Hasan Abu Talib report: "Press Reports Confirm That Mubarak Will Visit Moscow Next Month"]

[Excerpts] There are press reports about the possibility of a visit to Moscow by President Mubarak next month. Israel radio has reported this and also said that an Egyptian military delegation has recently visited Moscow. *AL-SHA'B* here analyzes these reports.

In the summer of 1983, when Egyptian-Soviet relations were still frozen and the cloud which hung over the Soviet role in the Arab region in the wake of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon had not completely disappeared, Anatoliy Gromyko, son of Andrey Gromyko who was Soviet foreign minister at the time and who is now president, visited Cairo without much publicity.

When President Mubarak assumed power the Egyptian side expressed a desire to restore some warmth to Egyptian-Soviet relations while taking into consideration the special circumstances governing Egyptian diplomacy. The Soviet side apparently had the same desire. The visit of Gromyko Junior was one of the practical steps taken to restore that warmth. A more advanced step was taken in July 1984 when the two countries decided to send the Egyptian and Soviet ambassadors back to their respective posts.

Since that time there has been slow but, according to an Egyptian diplomatic source, sure and steady growth in these relations. The source gave as an example the visit to Moscow 2 and 1/2 months ago by a parliamentary delegation headed by People's Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Muhammad 'Abdallah, and the very warm welcome accorded the delegation by Soviet officials.

He added that the next few weeks will witness an important development at the level of cooperation between the two countries.

How is that, we asked the source. Signs of hesitation appeared on his face but after some insistence on our part, he said that the beginning will be a visit by President Mubarak to the Soviet capital during the first third of December, that the visit will be announced in time, and that secret and careful preparations are underway for the visit to bring about a qualitative development in the relations between the two countries.

However, what is significant, as the diplomatic source says, is that the visit was agreed upon some time ago and has nothing to do with the recent tension in U.S.-Egyptian relations, and should not be seen as an answer to the U.S. act of piracy.

Whatever the interpretations given by the diplomatic source of President Mubarak's expected visit to Moscow in the next few weeks, there are indications that the two countries are about to take serious steps to increase cooperation. It has recently been noticed that President Mubarak has been emphasizing that an international conference is a very suitable formula for settling the Palestinian question and that it is acceptable to Egypt. It is

known that the holding of an international conference is a main Soviet precondition for contributing to a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Furthermore, a highly-placed partisan source known for his good connections with the Arab and international leftist forces has stated at a semiclosed seminar that the Soviet Union has actually begun shipping spare parts for the Soviet-made arms in possession of the Army, and that Egypt has already received some of these shipments.

There was another development which the Egyptian press mentioned only briefly without going into any details. The Soviet charge d'affaires delivered a message from the Soviet leaders to Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. The message is believed to have dealt with two matters. The first was related to President Mubarak's open appeal to the Soviet leaders to show an interest in settling the Palestinian question during the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting, and the other had to do with preparations for Mubarak's expected visit to Moscow. The secrecy in which Cairo is shrouding this matter is quite understandable particularly after the tension in Egypt's relations with the U.S. Administration and the Egyptian people's mounting rejection of President Reagan's policy which undermines Egyptian sovereignty. It seems that Cairo is inclined to exploit this political atmosphere in Egypt and the Arab world which, some people believe, will prevent any U.S. pressure to block reactivation of Egyptian-Soviet relations because such an attempt would risk losing the remaining links with the Egyptian Government and people.

Source Denies Minister's 'Secret' USSR Visit*GF170734 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0622 GMT 17 Nov 85*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 17 Nov (WAM) — A responsible military source has denied reports that Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, defense minister, made a secret visit to Moscow at the beginning of November. The source also denied what has been published regarding Moscow's agreement to supply Egypt with SAM missiles.

The source told the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* published today that Abu Ghazalah was undergoing some medical tests in a hospital in Switzerland. He said that with regard to SAM missiles, Egypt has actually made a contract with the British Aerospace Company to manufacture the ground guidance systems for these missiles and some parts of the missile itself in Egypt.

The source declined to comment on published reports regarding the acquisition by the FRG of two Sukhoi-20 planes from Egypt.

'Abd al-Majid Discusses Reagan-Gorbachev Summit*NC161545 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic**1500 GMT 16 Nov 85*

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated his hope that during their meeting in Geneva on Monday, the U.S. and Soviet leaders will reach an

understanding that would favor a solution of the Middle East problem, promote the peace efforts, and end tension and instability in the region.

'Abd al-Majid added that President Mubarak sent letters to the U.S. and Soviet leaders urging them to take the Middle East situation into consideration. The letters also contained Egypt's assessment of the situation in the region and asserted the importance of convening an international conference with the participation of the parties concerned, including the PLO.

Rushdi Briefs Ambassadors on Recent Libyan Plot

NC171123 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1020 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 17 Nov (MENA) — Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi received the heads of the diplomatic missions representing the United Kingdom, the FRG, France, Greece, Italy, Austria, and Nigeria at his office today. Minister Rushdi acquainted the ambassadors with the extremely important and serious information revealed by the recently uncovered Libyan plot.

The four arrested Libyan terrorists have given detailed confessions which reveal the dimensions of Libya's terrorist plans in several European and African countries. Egyptian security organs have decided to disclose all the information available to the countries concerned. This decision falls within the framework of Egypt's policy to support cooperative security efforts to combat terrorism on regional and international levels.

As is known, Egyptian security authorities recently foiled a new Libyan terrorist attempt to assassinate 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush, the former Libyan prime minister, Muhammad al-Muqaryaf, and a number of Libyan refugees in Egypt. The four Libyan terrorists were arrested in the King Maryut area near Alexandria during an attempt to assassinate certain Libyan refugees who had been invited for lunch by a Libyan known as 'Ali al-Sha'ir.

Comparison of 'Arafat's Cairo Declaration

Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic at 1603 GMT on 8 November and Sanna Voice of Palestine at 1600 GMT on 9 November carry

the text of 'Arafat's Cairo Declaration. Both have been compared with the Cairo Domestic Arabic version published in the 8 November Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page D1. The Baghdad Voice of PLO version is identical except for the following variations:

Fifth paragraph, line two: ...in Geneva in 1983 affirmed the right....(changing year)

Same paragraph, last two lines: ...to establish their Palestinian state. (deleting words)

Sixth paragraph, penultimate line: ...commitment to the peace course and to....(changing word)

Seventh paragraph, last line: ...including the PLO. [new paragraph] Within the framework of efforts to achieve a peaceful, just settlement and acting on the....(supplying additional words)

Ninth paragraph, first line: In accordance with the ongoing efforts....(changing words)

Last paragraph, last two lines: ...rights and establish a secure society everywhere. God is....(changing word)

The Sanaa Voice of Palestine version is identical except for the following variations:

First paragraph, line one: ...[Text] The Palestinian people (deleting first paragraph, beginning with second paragraph, line one)

Seventh paragraph, last line: ...including the PLO. [new paragraph] Acting within the framework of efforts to achieve a just peaceful settlement, and acting on....(providing additional material)

Last paragraph, last line: ...establish security everywhere. (deleting last sentence)

'Arafat Arrives in Baghdad, Meets Tariq 'Aziz*JN171825 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1812 GMT 17 Nov 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Nov (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat here today. They discussed bilateral relations, the Palestinian situation, and the latest developments in the region.

'Arafat arrived in Baghdad earlier today on a short visit to Iraq.

Khamene'i Allegedly Escapes Murder Attempt 17 Oct*JN170724 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0708 GMT 17 Nov 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Nov (INA) — It was disclosed here today that Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i was the target of an assassination attempt on 17 October this year.

Information leaking from Iran and published by *AL THAWRAH* newspaper today emphasized that Khamene'i was attacked while on his way from the Prime Ministry to his office at the presidency. The paper added that 17 persons were killed or wounded during the exchange of fire between Khamene'i's guards and armed men. These included some pedestrians, two attackers, and a number of the Iranian president's guards.

Statements on Latest Gulf War Activities**18 Nov Raid on Maritime Target***JN181015 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0934 GMT 18 Nov 85*

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. We have often warned Iranian rulers that we will continue to destroy all the installations they are using for the purposes of aggression until they respond to the call of peace. We have often made the tyrannical clique understand by words and deeds that foolish talks and useless acts to which they resort in order to cover up their defeats cannot, no matter how they magnify their acts by lies, hide the obvious fact; namely, their absolute defeat before great Iraq's overwhelming superiority.

In continuation of the policy of teaching Iranian rulers harsh lessons, the following was achieved this morning with God's benevolence and our men's determination:

1. At 0545 [0245 GMT] today, planes of our gigantic Air Force launched a successful raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian shores. Our valiant hawks scored a precise and effective hit and returned to the homeland safely and triumphantly.

2. In a desperate, useless, and foolish attempt by Iranian rulers, two enemy planes crossed our international border, aiming to strike at civilian areas in Maysan. Our brave artillery men confronted them and succeeded at 0637 [0337 GMT] today in shooting down one of the planes, which was an F-5. It was seen by the naked eye falling ablaze before our units inside enemy

territory near our international border. The other plane fled. The two planes could not reach their targets.

3. At 0810 [0510 GMT] today, our valiant hawks launched a successful raid on Khark Island. They pounded their targets and set them on fire. They then returned to the homeland with their planes safely and triumphantly.

God bless the valiant hawks. God bless our brave ground defenses men. Praised the God for his victory. Down with the useless liars.

[Dated] 18 November 1985

16-17 Nov Operations*JN171719 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Nov 85*

[Communique No 2,025 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 17 November 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces are tightening their noose around the neck of the Khomeyni regime in order to punish it for its aggression.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our units in the I Army Corps northern sector opened fire on enemy vehicles, destroying three of them. One vehicle was carrying personnel, who were either killed or wounded.

2. Opening artillery fire on the enemy's forward positions, our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Basrah destroyed three ammunition dumps, one of which was very large.

3. Four infantry positions were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector and one raft was destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

4. At 0700 [0400 GMT] today two enemy planes penetrated our international border in the I Army Corps northern sector with the aim of attacking residential areas in Al-Sulaymaniyah region. Our ground resistance confronted them and forced them to flee without achieving their goals.

5. The criminal Khomeyniite enemy shelled residential areas in Basrah's suburbs and Al-Shihabi with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 17 November 1985

Tanker Hit by Bombs 16 Nov*GF170608 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 17 Nov 85 p 1*

[By David Tucker]

[Excerpt] A fully-laden oil tanker, struck twice by Iraqi missiles, was late last night heading under its own power for the Iranian

oil terminal at Sirri Island. The Maltese-registered *Koncar* was abandoned by its crew after catching fire in the first of two attacks about 30 miles south of Bushehr.

Late last night the ship reported it had two large holes three metres above the waterline and was heading to Sirri Island. The *Koncar* said she was due to arrive at Sirri at about 9 am today.

The 62,000 tonne tanker was hit at about 10 am by a wave of Iraqi fighters, hours after leaving Khark Island with a full load of crude. "The vessel caught fire and most of the crew abandoned ship," said a Gulf-based salvage source. "The captain and two seamen, including the radio operator, remained on board and the *Koncar* was attacked again, two hours later, but no one was hurt."

The *Koncar's* Mayday message said: "Am abreast Bushehr, now abandoning ship."

The crew returned to the vessel which now had two large holes in the forepeak on the starboard side but was in no danger of sinking.

15-16 Nov Operations

JN161731 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Communique No 2,024 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 16 November 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Through heroic and daring action, the brave Iraqi soldiers daily confirm their ability to crush the aggression and its mainstays in the various sectors of operations.

The following is a roundup of our units' activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In order to continue dismembering the Iranian regime and to divest the tyrant clique of the resources of aggression, our heroic Air Force carried out the following missions:

a. At 1015 today our brave eagles of the air carried out a daring and successful raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

b. At 1230 our planes carried out a successful raid on Khark Island installations, accurately hitting their targets. Our planes set their targets on fire and left heavy columns of smoke billowing from them.

c. At 1330 our eagles hunted down another large maritime target near the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

Having carried out these missions, our brave eagles returned to the homeland with their planes, in God's care, safe and triumphant. God bless our men. We thank God for His victory. Go on to finish off what remains of the resources of the rancorous men,

the enemies of freedom, progress, and peace. God is great. Victory for strong, impregnable Iraq.

2. Our forward units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris dealt effective artillery blows to enemy units opposite their positions, completely destroying four rafts and killing their occupants.

3. Three enemy troops were killed in the I Army Corps northern sector as well as others in the I Army Corps central sector.

4. Two medium-caliber machinegun positions, one observation post, and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

5. The criminal enemy shelled Al-'Uzayr and Khormal with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 November 1985

14-15 Nov Operations

JN151736 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Communique No 2,023 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 15 November 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The people's valiant Armed Forces continue their heroic defense of Iraq, the country of principles, loftiness, and capability.

The following is a roundup of our units' activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. The despotic Khomeyniite clique should know that our giant Air Force will continue to deprive it not only of its oil resources but also of every other resource it is using for aggression against our lofty country. Accordingly, our bold aircraft carried out a daring air raid on Khark Island at 1035 [0735 GMT] today. After hitting their target with their well-known accuracy, the eagles of the air returned to the homeland with their aircraft both safe and triumphant. Praised be God, the best supporter.

2. A group of enemy troops tried to approach our positions in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. Our fighters confronted them with accurate hits, prevented them from achieving their aim, inflicted large losses in personnel, and forced the rest to flee under the fire of our hero artillery men.

3. Our capable artillery men pounded enemy positions opposite our units in the operational sectors, scoring direct hits and inflicting the following losses: the destruction of four positions and one observation post in the III Army Corps sector; the destruction of two troop shelters and one observation post in the II Army Corps sector; the killing of two enemy soldiers in the I Army Corps sector; the destruction of one excavator and three infantry positions in the VII Army Corps sector; and the destruction of one raft in the VI Army Corps sector.

4. At 1155 today two enemy aircraft penetrated our international border intending to bomb residential districts in the Al-Sulaymaniyah area. Our anti-aircraft batteries intercepted them and forced them to flee without achieving their aims.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 November 1985

Iranian Bombing Claims Denied

JN171347 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1327 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Nov (INA) — A military spokesman has denied Iranian allegations regarding Iranian planes' attacks on factories south of Al-Sulaymaniyah. Speaking to INA today, the spokesman described these allegations as silly because there are no factories like the ones the Iranians mention in their allegations.

He added that all that happened was that two Iranian planes penetrated the international border this morning with the aim of bombing residential areas in the Al-Sulaymaniyah region. Our ground resistance intercepted them and forced them to flee before reaching their targets. The spokesman dared the Iranians to present any evidence proving their claims.

Ramadan Returns From Rabat, Makes Statement

JN170744 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0710 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Nov (INA) — The Iraqi delegation to the meeting of the committee for clearing the Iraqi-Libyan-Palestinian air, which concluded in Rabat yesterday, returned here today. The Iraqi delegation was headed by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and comprised Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

The committee held a 3-day meeting during which it listened to the viewpoints of both Iraq and Libya regarding Iraqi-Libyan relations. Ramadan told INA that the Iraqi delegation emphasized that the position on the Iraqi-Iranian war is the basis for any level of relations between the two countries. He added that the committee has decided to continue its efforts in the future.

Moroccan King Hassan II, UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, and Mauritanian President Maaouiya Ould Taya participated in the committee meetings. The Libyan delegation was led by Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Revolution Command Council.

Light Industries Minister Returns From Mozambique

JN171523 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1455 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Nov (INA) — Light Industries Minister Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah and his delegation returned to Baghdad at dawn today after a visit to Mozambique that lasted several days. The minister led the Iraqi side on the Iraqi-Mozambique joint committee which held its meetings there last week. During the visit, the minister signed minutes for technical, trade, and economic cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Soviet Friendship Delegation Departs 18 Nov

JN181041 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0858 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 18 Nov (INA) — The Soviet friendship delegation led by Omar Vardzelashvili, deputy chairman of the Georgia SSR Council of Ministers, left Baghdad at dawn today following a 2-week visit to Iraq.

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Greece

JN151309 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad — Iraq and Greece signed an agreement on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation yesterday. The agreement aims to promote cooperation in economic, trade, and technical fields between the two friendly countries.

The agreement was signed by Faysal Salman Ghali, under secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Minerals and deputy chairman of the Iraqi side in the Iraqi-Greek joint committee, and Yiannis Papandoniou, deputy minister of national economy and deputy chairman of the Greek side in the committee. Papandoniou and his delegation left Baghdad today.

'Hundreds' of Muslim Brotherhood Members Arrested

*JN161228 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 16 Nov 85*

[Text] Within the framework of the Amman-Damascus rapprochement, several hundred anti-Syrian Muslim Brotherhood members have been arrested in Jordan over the past few days. This was reported by the Beirut newspaper *AL-SAFIR*, citing Arab diplomatic sources. The paper said that the arrest order was issued by King Husayn who had expressed intentions to liquidate Muslim Brotherhood bases in Jordan.

The news of arresting hundreds of Muslim brothers in Jordan comes in the wake of Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i's visit to Damascus.

'Arafat, King Husayn Meet on Latest Developments

*JN151753 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 15 Nov 85*

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with Jordan's monarch, King Husayn, in Amman yesterday evening. During the meeting, they discussed the latest developments in the Palestinian, Arab, and international arenas.

Brother Abu 'Ammar arrived in Amman 2 days ago to attend the meetings of the Palestine National Fund Council in order to discuss the plans and programs to deal with the deficit in the national fund as well as to discuss ways to support our Palestinian people and their various national organizations inside the occupied territory.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said that in a meeting held in the Jordanian capital yesterday the Palestine National Fund discussed the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon as well as the situation of our Palestinian people in the occupied West Bank and Gaza. In statements carried by REUTER last night, Brother Abu 'Ammar added that reconstructing the Palestinian camps in Lebanon will cost \$95 million.

Hold Second Round of Talks

*JN161840 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 16 Nov 85*

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at Al-Nadwah Palace this evening. During the meeting they discussed developments of the current situation in the Arab and international arenas as well as the continuation of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian move.

Attending the meeting on the Jordanian side were His Highness Prince Hasan, the crown prince; Zayd al-Rifa'i, the prime minister; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, the court minister; Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; Tahir al-Masri, the foreign minister; the general intelligence director; and the Royal Hashemite Court secretary general.

Attending the meeting on the Palestinian side were Muhammad Milhim, 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, and 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO Executive Committee members; Salah Khalaf, Fatah Central Committee member; and Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces.

'Arafat Leaves Amman 17 Nov

*JN171744 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1646 GMT 17 Nov 85*

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] left Amman today following a visit of several days to Jordan. During the visit he held talks with King Husayn on recent developments. The two sides stressed the continuation of cooperation on the basis of the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement. 'Arafat also participated in the meeting of the Palestine National Fund Council.

PLO's Al-Wazir Comments on 'Arafat-Husayn Talks

*JN171758 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1646 GMT 17 Nov 85*

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has said that brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and the Jordanian monarch, King Husayn, stressed during their talks in Amman last night their commitment to the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement. In a press statement published in Amman today, Brother Abu Jihad added that Brother Abu 'Ammar and the Jordanian monarch also stressed that they will continue this agreement, which is considered a strategic issue.

Abu Jihad said the Palestinian-Jordanian talks will continue in the near future.

PLO's Khalaf on Talks

*JN180842 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
18 Nov 85 p 20*

[By Tawfiq 'Abid]

[Text] Amman — Fatah Central Committee Member Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, has described the talks held the day before yesterday between the Jordanian side led by His Majesty King Husayn and the Palestinian side led by the PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat as positive and successful.

Answering a question before leaving Amman yesterday, Salah Khalaf said that both sides affirmed commitment to the Amman agreement. He pointed out that another round of talks will be held between the Jordanian and Palestinian sides at the end of this month to complete consultation and coordination within the framework of joint action toward finding a just and comprehensive solution to the region's crisis.

Abu Iyad added that the Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement will not affect the Amman agreement, but is in the interest of the agreement. He said: We welcome this rapprochement and consider it within the collective Arab action.

On the Cairo declaration, he said: What we want to underline is that we reject and condemn terrorism. At the same time, he added, we support struggle inside the occupied territory because this a legitimate right of our people.

In another development, Khalil al-Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, described His Majesty King Husayn's talks with Yasir 'Arafat the day before yesterday as fruitful and positive. He said that fraternal spirit prevailed the talks. In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Amman, Abu Jihad said that both sides reviewed the recent activities and moves, including the Cairo Declaration.

Other PLO Officials Comment

GF171138 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0910 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 17 Nov (WAKH) — Palestinian officials have said that the meeting which was held yesterday between the Jordanian king and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has not achieved decisive results in connection with Jordanian-Palestinian relations and the Jordanian-Palestinian accord.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, published in Abu Dhabi today, quoted Salah Khalaf, member of the Fatah Central Committee, as saying: "The results of the meeting were so-so." Meanwhile, Muhammad Milhim, member of the PLO Executive Committee, has said that the discussion dealt with the manner of continuing the joint moves. He indicated that the two sides did not discuss the issue of PLO acceptance of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

Other Palestinian sources have described the meeting as historical and of great importance with regard to the course of Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

The sources pointed out that the Jordanian-Palestinian accord is under discussion and that the London setback which affected it following the calling off of the meeting between the joint delegation and British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe still represents a bitter memory to both sides, each according to its interpretation of the incident.

The sources added that the Syrian-Jordanian statement which was issued following the visit of Zayd al-Rifa'i to Damascus is another point of which the Palestinian side took note, since it was the first time in the past few years in which a joint statement, to which Jordan was a party, failed to mention the PLO openly and merely referred to it among the parties concerned with the conflict.

King Husayn, Delegation Leave for Oman 17 Nov

JN171021 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn left Amman for the Sultanate of Oman this morning to take part in the sultanate's 15th national day celebrations. His majesty was seen off at Amman airport by

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan; His Highness Prince 'Abdallah; His Highness Prince Faysal; Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi; Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah; Chief Chamberlain His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd; Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali; General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; the ministers; the public security director; the chief of staff; and the Omani charge d'affaires in Amman.

His Highness Prince Hasan took the constitutional oath before his majesty in the presence of the ministers as regent during his majesty's absence from the homeland. His majesty is accompanied by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Royal Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

Meet With Ziaul Haq, Mubarak

JN172030 Amman Television Service in English
2000 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] This evening his majesty the king received at his residence in Muscat President Mohammad Ziaul Haq of Pakistan. The meeting was attended from the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, and the foreign minister. It was attended from the Pakistani side by the minister of state for foreign affairs and the secretary general of the Pakistani Foreign Ministry. Later his majesty received President Muhammad Husni Mubarak of Egypt.

House, PNC Speakers Leave for APU Meeting in Iraq

JN160804 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
16 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Amman (J.T.)—Lower House Parliament Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz and Palestine National Council (PNC) Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih left for Baghdad on Friday to attend an extraordinary meeting of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) which opens in the Iraqi capital on Saturday. The APU meeting will discuss the Oct. 1 Israeli raid on the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Tunis and the Oct. 11 hijacking of an Egyptian commercial airliner by U.S. planes. The meeting was called for by the speaker of the Iraqi Parliament. During their stay in Baghdad, Mr. Fayiz and Shaykh al-Sa'ih will also meet with senior Iraqi officials and discuss issues of mutual concern.

Al-Rifa'i Briefs Ministers on Damascus Visit

JN161506 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1445 GMT
16 Nov 85

[Text] Amman, 16 Nov (PETRA) — The Council of Ministers held a meeting under Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i at noon today. At the outset of the meeting, the prime minister briefed the Council on the results of the visit that he and the accompanying Jordanian delegation paid to Damascus on 12 and 13 November. He also reviewed the talks he held with senior officials there dealing with the general situation in the region and bolstering and promoting bilateral relations.

During the meeting the Council approved a draft law organizing preaching, guidance, oratory, and teaching in the mosques and decided to refer it to the parliament for consideration. The Council also approved amendments in the administrative divisions law.

Visiting Soviet Official Meets With Prince Hasan

JN171919 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received Vasimov, minister of culture in the Soviet autonomous republic of Kabardino-Balkar and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, this morning. His highness explained Israel's practices in the occupied Arab territories and its continued confiscation of land and natural resources, as well as its provocation and harassment of the citizens to force them to emigrate. He also praised the cultural cooperation between the two countries.

Vasimov praised the friendly relations between the two countries and bilateral cooperation and stressed his country's firm positions on the Middle East issue. The meeting was attended by Bahjat al-Talhuni, president of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society, and the Soviet ambassador in Amman.

With Information Minister

JN171644 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Amman — Minister of Information, Culture, and Tourism Muhammad al-Khatib received at his office today Vasimov, minister of culture in the Soviet Autonomous Republic of Kabardino-Balkar. Bahjat al-Talhuni, president of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society, attended the meeting. Al-Khatib presented to the guest minister an explanation of Jordan's position on efforts to find a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis through an international conference to be attended by all parties to the dispute in the region, as well as by the permanent Security Council member-states, including the United States and the Soviet Union. During the meeting they also reviewed cultural and technical cooperation between Jordan and the Soviet Union within the framework of the cultural and technical exchange agreement between the two countries, including the exchange of technical exhibitions and various educational programs.

The Soviet minister stressed the importance of the cultural cooperation between the two countries in the service of the two peoples' interest. The meeting was attended by the Soviet ambassador in Amman.

Turkish President Arrives, Meets King Husayn

JN161125 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Aqaba — The Jordanian side led by His Majesty King Husayn and the Turkish side led by His Excellency President Kenan Evren held a meeting at the Royal Palace in Aqaba this

afternoon. The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces General Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri. On the Turkish side, the meeting was attended by the minister of state for foreign affairs.

His Excellency Turkish President Kenan Evren arrived in Aqaba today on a short visit to Jordan, during which he will hold talks with His Majesty King Husayn on developments in the Arab region and bilateral relations. King Husayn led those who received his excellency. The Turkish president was also received by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the court minister, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, the foreign minister, the energy and mineral wealth minister, the Ma'an governor, the chief of the Aqaba area council, a number of Aqaba senior officials, and the Turkish ambassador in Amman.

Concludes Talks, Departs

JN161634 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] His Excellency Turkish President Kenan Evren and his delegation left Aqaba this afternoon. His excellency was accorded an official sendoff. His Majesty King Husayn led those who saw him off. Also present at the airport were His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the court minister, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the foreign minister, the minister of energy and mineral wealth, the governor of Ma'an, the head of the Aqaba region authority, senior officials in Aqaba, and the Turkish ambassador in Amman.

The Jordanian side led by King Husayn and the Turkish side led by President Evren held a meeting at the Royal Palace in Aqaba this afternoon. Afterward a Royal Hashemite Court spokesman said that during the meeting they discussed the Iraqi-Iranian war and expressed their concern over its continuation as well as their support for peace initiatives to end the destructive war.

They also discussed developments in the Middle East. King Husayn explained to the Turkish president Jordan's efforts in all directions and with various parties to promote the peace initiative that Jordan has launched within the framework of the 11 February agreement based on the Arab peace plan and the UN resolutions pertaining to the Arab-Israeli dispute. The spokesman also said that President Evren expressed Turkey's support for his majesty's initiative and its efforts to bring about a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

His majesty listened to a report by the guest president on the condition of the Turkish Muslim community in Bulgaria and expressed his support for the Turkish Government's efforts to solve this disturbing problem through direct negotiations between the Turkish and Bulgarian Governments.

Agriculture Minister Dakhqan Leaves for Sudan

JN161416 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Amman —Agriculture Minister Ahmad Dakhqan has left for Khartoum heading a delegation on a visit to Sudan that will last several days. During the visit he will represent His Highness Crown Prince Hasan in opening an international symposium on desertification and deliver a speech on behalf of the crown prince. The minister is carrying messages from the crown prince to General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council in Sudan; the prime minister; the minister of energy, industry, and mining; the minister of finance and economic planning; and the governor of Sudan's Central Bank. He will also visit the Jordanian medical team in western Sudan to acquaint himself with the services it is extending to help the fraternal Sudanese people confront the consequences of desertification, drought, and the influx of refugees.

The agriculture minister told PETRA-JNA that the 10-day international symposium on desertification will discuss matters pertaining to the use of satellite pictures for agricultural development, the exploration of water in dry areas and ways to stop desertification there, limiting movement of sand in desert areas, and preserving soil and preventing soil erosion in agricultural areas.

AL-RA'Y on Israel's 'Fabricated Crisis'

JN160840 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 16 Nov 85
pp 1, 23

[Editorial: "The Fabricated Crisis"]

[Text] The Israeli ministerial crisis has ended in a fabricated way, just as it began. Sharon remained in his position, the prime minister's insistence on dismissing Sharon has gone, and the Likud did not withdraw from the coalition.

Those who followed the ministerial crisis since it began found out that the game is completely exposed and that this violent and open controversy is aimed at presenting the Israeli Government in a way different from reality. The Israeli game aims at deceiving the world that the Peres government is working for peace and, in order to achieve this, it is ready even to dismiss Sharon.

By Zionist standards, Sharon is considered one of the heroes of aggression, terrorism, and expansionism whom the Israeli institution cannot get rid of, harm, or even tarnish his political future as an expected prime minister of the coming Israeli Government.

It is difficult to believe the Zionist claim about Sharon's rejection of peace efforts. Everyone knows that nobody in the Israeli coalition government accepts a just peace in which the Palestinian people can regain their complete territory and their right to self-determination. The Labor Party, whose leader is one of the parties to the fabricated crisis, planned and carried out the 1967 aggression and occupied the West Bank, Gaza, and the Syrian heights. The Likud, one of whose leaders, Sharon, is the other party to the fabricated crisis, does not hide, as the Labor Party does, its real intentions and plans.

The existing difference between the Israeli Government's two wings is a difference of method and of expressing intentions and plans, and not of objectives, plans, and intentions. Thus, the crisis began and ended with the aim of achieving one purpose; that is, to delude the international community and world public opinion into believing that Peres is the man of peace and that his party is concerned about stability and rendering peace efforts a success. The Likud accepted playing this political game because the Zionist entity will benefit from it.

We should point out here that the fabricated crisis has contributed to entrenching the hero image of terrorist Sharon in the Zionist society. This is an important matter for a politician who has ambitions for the premiership of the coming Israeli Government. The most important matter is that this game should not deceive others, particularly those who are accustomed to decorating for world public opinion even acts of terrorism, destruction, and invasion carried out by Zionist military institutions in the interest of the Zionist entity and all forces which are covetous of Arab territory, identity, and future.

Discusses U.S.-USSR Summit

JN180835 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 18 Nov 85
pp 1, 24

[Editorial: "The Geneva Summit"]

[Text] The Soviet-U.S. Summit will begin in Geneva tomorrow. Perhaps this summit, the eighth between the two countries in the past 40 years, has attracted more world attention and has been better prepared for than any previous summit.

Those who have followed this summit since talks first began on the need to convene it and throughout the period of preparation, have noted that the United States and the Zionist enemy have launched an organized blackmail campaign aimed not only at harming the USSR, but also at obscuring the most important issues of conflict in our world as well as Washington and Tel Aviv's responsibility for exacerbating world tension, making matters more complicated, and causing more instability. Such an environment safeguards the interests of those who are hostile to the peoples of Latin or Central America as well as of the Middle East.

We, as a nation that is more concerned about peace, justice, and sovereignty of values and principles than about relations among peoples and countries, share the great hope that the Soviet-U.S. summit will be rendered successful, that understanding will replace conflict between the superpowers, and that stability will prevail throughout the entire world instead of an atmosphere in which mines are planted, wars are made, and seditions among peoples and nations are created. However, this does not prevent us from affirming the following facts:

First, the U.S. "star wars" program has pushed the world into a real impasse, underlining the fact that strength, and not truth, should govern behavior and practices. It is aimed at exhausting the budgets of the USSR and the U.S. allies so that these allies will not be able to dissociate themselves from the United States

and the USSR will not be able to allocate large amounts of its national income for development.

Second, establishing peace in the Middle East on the bases of truth, justice, and self-determination depends on a U.S. decision to establish such a peace and on recognition of the Palestinian people's right to return to their territory, to self-determination, and to practice sovereignty over their territory.

Third, our awaiting of real, positive results from the Moscow-Washington summit will be to no avail as long as we do not regain our solidarity, close our ranks, and move toward our objectives

with independent Arab will and with comprehensive pan-Arab intrinsic power.

Fourth, this organized media campaign against the USSR and the issue of Jewish emigration are aimed at obscuring Zionist rejection of all peace efforts and U.S. hesitation to practice Washington's international responsibilities regarding security, stability, and justice in our area. The timing of the campaign, on the eve of the Geneva summit, exposes Zionist intentions to deceive the world and to mislead it from the basic issue. We will return to the subject later.

UK's Waite Discusses Contacts With Kidnappers

NC161310 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1245 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Terry Waite, envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury, issued a statement today in which he declared that he has been in continuous touch with the kidnappers of the U.S. hostages since his arrival in Beirut. Waite added: I received an offer from the kidnappers to meet with them. However, I refused to do so until I was certain that those who got in touch with me were the real kidnappers. I asked them a question, the answer to which only one of the hostages knows. When I received the right answer, I was sure that I was dealing with the kidnappers. He further noted: Therefore, I decided to meet with the kidnappers face to face at a specific place, taking into consideration the safety of the hostages and the kidnappers, as well my own.

Hostages Said 'Healthy'

NC170952 Paris AFP in English 0945 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Beirut, Nov 17 (AFP)— Terry Waite, special envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury, said today he was leaving Lebanon to meet U.S. officials after establishing "lengthy contacts" with the kidnappers of four American citizens in Beirut, and receiving "assurances" that the hostages were healthy.

Mr Waite, who arrived in Lebanon last Wednesday, said at a news conference that he would go to London to confer with the archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, and would travel to Washington "or some other destination" tonight to meet U.S. officials.

He did not say when or if he would return here, and did not give details on any negotiations or conditions set for the release of the Americans.

Mr Waite, who went to Lebanon after Dr Runcie received a letter from the four captive Americans, said he was "absolutely" certain to have met the kidnappers of the four men — journalist Terry Anderson, Roman Catholic priest Lawrence Jenco, and university academics David Jacobsen and Thomas Sutherland.

The Church of England emissary said he had received "assurances" that the four men were in good health.

Mr Waite said: "During the past days, I've had lengthy contacts. There's absolutely no doubt at all that I've got through to the right people and that a measure of trust has been established. My position as an independent envoy has been honored and respected."

"I'm now returning to London to brief the archbishop of Canterbury, following that I will meet with members of the American Administration," he added. "I will travel to Washington or some other destination tonight."

News Conference

NC171217 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1148 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Terry Waite, envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury, said today that he will leave for London and then go to Washington for talks concerning the release of the U.S. hostages. He added that he had lengthy discussions with the kidnappers in this regard. Addressing a news conference at the Commodore Hotel this morning, Waite said that he cannot reveal the nature of his discussions with the kidnappers. He did say that progress had been made this week, but the situation remains difficult and serious and the road is long. Waite asserted that certain lives remain in danger, and any mistakes made in words and deeds might end these lives. Before leaving for Beirut International Airport by car, Waite told the journalists: Please do not increase the dangers by adding anything to what I have already said. He affirmed that he had contacted the real kidnappers and that they had approved his position as a neutral mediator.

Waite said that he will never disclose where he had met with the kidnappers or who the kidnappers are. Waite will leave for Rome and then London to brief the archbishop of Canterbury on the results of his negotiations. He will go to Washington tonight for talks with U.S. officials.

Birri Sees 'Interest' in Freeing Hostages Now

NC161556 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Milhim Karam, chairman of the Editors Association, today asked Minister Nabih Birri about the Damascus agreement, its progress, and whether it will be signed soon. Birri answered: It will be signed soon. Labor pains intensify at the time of birth and the danger to the life of the embryo increases. Despite this, I believe we are not far from signing the agreement.

In another press statement, Birri was asked about the efforts exerted to free the U.S. hostages. He said: There is a real interest in freeing them before 19 November, the date of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit. This is to stop claims that Lebanon is a center of terrorism.

Birri described the U.S. failure to fulfill its promises to release Ni'mat Hashim and Tony Abu Ghanim [detained in Israel] as an external Watergate. He said: If they describe resistance in the south as terrorism, then I am terrorist number one. As for the kidnapping operations, we condemn them.

Birri Remarks on Agreement Surprise 'Sources'

NC170746 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0615 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] A source close to the Lebanese Forces responded to information disclosed to certain media yesterday; namely, that the Lebanese Forces have proposed new amendments to the draft agreement, and that this will only impede the agreement. The source said: 'The Lebanese Forces' stand on these amendments is based on a desire to return to the spirit of the agreement's text

and to prevent it from becoming a sectarian agreement or just another cosmeticized 1943 formula, dressed up to suit a specific sect. Informed sources in Beirut have expressed surprise at the information distributed after a statement by Minister Nabih Birri in which he asserted that the tripartite agreement will soon be signed.

Birri has asserted his preference for signing the agreement at a general national meeting, for Lebanese history does not encourage bilateral, tripartite, or quadripartite agreements. He added: Such agreements have ruined Lebanon. Minister Birri believes that it is not a matter of signing or of canceling the agreement. The main thing is to implement it.

REUTER cites diplomatic sources as saying that Syria is determined to bring about the implementation of the draft agreement. A high-level source in West Beirut has asserted that the march toward a solution is continuing in a positive direction, even if it is stalled for 1 or 2 days. This source does not see any reason to fear that an escalation in the security situation would halt this march.

It is worth noting that the Lebanese Forces delegation, which is composed of Michel Samahah and As'ad Shafitari, may visit Damascus next week. They are to be briefed by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on the stands taken by Amal Movement and Progressive Socialist Party representatives regarding the proposed amendments.

Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt are also expected to visit Damascus soon for further consultations.

Phalangist Forces Said To Suggest More Changes

*NC162018 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 2000 GMT 16 Nov 85*

[Text] It has been learned from sources close to the national union front that a second, wide-scale series of amendments were taken to Damascus by the Phalangist forces. This is in addition to the first series of amendments with which the Phalangist forces had surprised the negotiators a few hours before the agreement was scheduled to be signed. The National Union Front sources think that if these amendments remain unchanged, they will torpedo the basic guidelines and pillars of the concluded agreement. This will lead to another postponement in the signing of the agreement and will maintain the current instability.

Lebanese Forces Respond

*NC162041 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2115 GMT 16 Nov 85*

[Text] A source close to the Lebanese Forces this evening responded to the National Union Front's positions. The source said that the Lebanese Forces' stand on the amendments is based on the desire to return to the spirit of the text and to prevent it from becoming a sectarian agreement or another cosmeticized 1943 formula, dressed up to suit a specific community.

Group's Claim for 'Awkar Bombing Believed False

*NC121226 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 12 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] According to available information, the 'Awkar explosion was the result of a suicide bombing carried out with a GMC pick-up. The vehicle crashed into a wall before reaching its target and exploded. The blast, which killed the driver, resulted in some casualties and caused considerable damage to the targeted monastery. The vehicle was fired upon when its driver ignored orders to stop at an Army roadblock. It then crashed into a nearby wall and blew up, causing a fire.

Initial reports say that three people were killed by the explosion. Two of them were Army soldiers and the third was a civilian woman. Dr Elie Karamah and former Minister George Skaf were transferred to the Sayyidat Lubnan Hospital. Deputy Edward Hunayn was admitted to the Rizq Hospital for a while. Dr Fuad Afram al-Bustani and other wounded people were taken to the Abu Jawdah Hospital.

Some of the Army soldiers who were stationed at the road block and who fired at the charging suicide vehicle are among the wounded.

The martyr 'Ali Ayyub group has claimed responsibility for this operation. 'Ali Ayyub was an Amal official killed in Burjal-Murr following a clash with gunmen from Walid Junblatt's party. Nevertheless, security sources tend to believe that this announcement is just a hoax.

Amal Denies Responsibility

*NC121322 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 12 Nov 85*

[Text] A security official in the Amal Movement made the following statement regarding the rumors which the Phalangist media have tried to spread: In keeping with its habit of intrigue and distortion, the Phalangist radio came up with yet another lie in its news summary at 1315 today. It reported that the martyr 'Ali Ayyub group has claimed responsibility for the explosion at the site of the Lebanese Front meeting in 'Awkar.

Therefore, we wish to declare the following:

1. There is no group which bears the name of martyr 'Ali Ayyub.
2. Today's events were no more than a reflection of the internal conflicts being waged for influence in the East.
3. This cheap intrigue cannot be viewed apart from the desperate attempts to drag the nationalist area into a new battle, which would foil the tripartite agreement and cover up the possible consequences of the internal conflicts in the East.

Offer Reportedly Made To Free Jewish Hostages

NC172027 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2004 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] AFP reports that a group calling itself the Organization of the Underprivileged on Earth [Munazzmat al-Mustad'afin Fi al-Ard] made an offer tonight to release 4 members of Lebanon's Jewish community who were kidnapped in Beirut 7 and 1/2 months ago in exchange for approximately 300 people held in the town of Al-Khiyam in the occupied border strip.

AFP adds that the organization made the initial claim of responsibility for the kidnapping in a statement to a Western news agency in Beirut. Color photographs of Nayif Sason, Yitzhaq Tarab, Eli Sarur, and Hayim Kohen-Halaq accompanied the announcement. The organization said that Israel is responsible for the lives of some 300 innocent fighters [mujahidin] and civilians in the Al-Khiyam detention camp.

National Islamic Front Chairman Kidnapped

NC170922 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Intermittent clashes, involving the use of heavy- and medium-caliber weapons, resumed along the Lib'a-Kafr Falus-'Ayn al-Mir combat line this morning.

Security sources in West Beirut have reported that armed groups belonging to the Amal Movement and followers of Junblatt have mounted storming operations in most quarters of the area. A large number of citizens have been arrested.

Junblatt gunmen have kidnapped Muhyi al-Din al-Batal, chairman of the National Islamic Front, and his driver Bassam al-Masri in the Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' area. The gunmen have taken them to an unknown destination in a blue Mercedes 200.

Meanwhile, Amal gunmen have kidnapped a group of Al-Murabitun youth in Watah al-Musaytibah. 'Afif Mirza, Yusuf al-Hajjar, Mustafa 'Ulwan, and a fourth person known as Zaghlul were among those kidnapped.

Gunmen belonging to the Amal Movement also kidnapped citizen Jamal Mansur while he was on Hamad Street in Al-Tariq al-Jadidah. Other gunmen kidnapped Ahmad al-Arna'ut and his two brothers in the Qasqas area for unknown reasons.

Maronite Bishop 'Assassinated' in Al-Biq'a

NC181028 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] At 1000 today gunmen assassinated Father Bulus Jiryis al-Sahlan, deputy bishop of the Maronite community in western Al-Biq'a, and his 20-year-old nephew Alfred Murshid Yunis. The two were assassinated while they were in their orchard in the town of 'Aytanit in western Al-Biq'a. Neither the criminals nor the motives for the assassination are yet known.

Resistance Attacks Israeli Army Position

NC161729 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] The martyr Ghassan al-Dib Group of the National Resistance Front has declared that at dawn today its men fired several 107-mm Katyusha rockets at an Israeli enemy army position. The position was for observation and assembly in (Al-Shaykh 'Ubbad) inside the occupied territory. The position received direct hits. The group's members returned safely to base.

Israelis, Lahd Militias Attack Southern Towns

NC171205 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] According to reports from the south, forces belonging to the Israeli occupation and to agent Antoine Lahd stormed the northern approaches to the townships of Shaqra and Safad al-Battikh in the northern part of the occupied southern region today. It is feared that the enemy forces and their agents will attempt to avenge the daring operation carried out yesterday by the Amal heroes of the national resistance against Kuning.

During this operation, the resistance was able to seize Lahd's weapons and to capture 15 of his personnel.

Iran's Velayati Arrives With Khamene'i Message

*JN161145 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 16 Nov 85*

[Text] Damascus — Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati arrived in Damascus at 1315 today on a visit to Syria. Velayati was received at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', a number of officials of the Foreign Ministry, the Iranian charge d'affaires in Damascus, and the Iranian Embassy staff.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Dr Velayati expressed his happiness on visiting Syria. He noted that his visit to Damascus falls within the framework of consultation and exchange of viewpoints between Syrian and Iranian officials regarding recent political developments in the area. Dr Velayati asserted the importance of continuing these meetings and visits in the interest of both friendly countries. He added that he is bringing a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i.

Confers With Al-Asad

JN170938 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0857 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, 17 Nov (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad received Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati and the accompanying delegation at 0930 this morning. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the Iranian charge d'affaires in Damascus. Dr Velayati conveyed to the president a message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i. Talks revolved around the situation in the region and issues of mutual interest.

More on Al-Asad Meeting

LD172000 Tehran IRNA in English 1909 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, Nov. 17, IRNA — Iran's foreign minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, on a two-day official visit here, said to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad Sunday that the Iranian nation is determined to fight a defensive war with Iraq until the fall from power of Iraq's Saddam Husayn.

In three-hour talks with the Syrian head of state, Dr Velayati said that the Baghdad government is responsible for tension in the region and that once the governments supporting the Baghdad regime cease their support for it they will have done something for returning peace and stability to the region. He also expressed pleasure with a revised moderate stand of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council towards the issue of the Iraq-Iran war. He said the Islamic Republic invariably upholds friendly relations with any country based on mutual understanding.

In response, the Syrian president said Syria does not hold any common interests with the Baghdad government and that with respect to contrasting interests there is no ground for reconciliation between Damascus and Baghdad. He noted that, surprisingly, the Iraqi ruler had good relations with the shah of Iran, whereas immediately after the Islamic revolution he had turned hostile to Iran.

Al-Asad said Iran and Syria must keep their invincibility against imperialism and Zionism, which, he stressed, was possible. He also said Syria was against Egypt's return to the Arab fold because the Cairo regime holds relations with the Zionist regime, which is an enemy of Syria.

The Iranian foreign minister presented a written message to the Syrian president from his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Khamene'i.

Also stressed in the meeting was the upcoming tripartite session of foreign ministers of Iran, Syria, and Libya, in Tripoli.

Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm accepted an invitation extended to him by his Iranian counterpart Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, to visit Iran.

Meanwhile, Dr Velayati held a three-hour meeting with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam discussing various issues, including the Iraq-Iran war, the situation in the Middle East, and bilateral relations.

Dr Velayati and his accompanying delegation left Damascus for Tripoli later Sunday.

Meets With Khaddam

*JN161752 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1742 GMT
16 Nov 85*

[Text] Damascus, 16 Nov (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati and the delegation accompanying him at 1800 today. The Iranian charge d'affaires in Damascus attended the meeting. The talks dealt with the current situation in the region.

Meets With Foreign Minister

*JN162052 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 16 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati this evening. Attending the meeting on the Syrian side was Shahir al-Duray'i, acting assistant foreign minister. The meeting was attended on the Iranian side by (Mer Mehdi), assistant foreign minister; (Hoseyn Lufani), director general of the Foreign Ministry; and the charge d'affaires in Damascus. The talks dealt with recent developments in the region and issues of common interest.

Makes Statement, Departs

JN171429 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1404 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, 17 Nov (SANA) — Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati and the accompanying delegation left Damascus this afternoon following a 2-day visit to Syria during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad. Seeing him off at Damascus International Airport were Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', the Iranian charge d'affaires in Damascus, and Iranian Embassy staff.

In a statement Dr Velayati expressed his pleasure at this visit. He said: This visit comes within the framework of consultation and exchange of viewpoints between the two countries. We were granted a meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad. He added: I also met with Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Faruq al-Shar' and exchanged viewpoints on bilateral relations and issues of concern to us on both the international and regional levels concerning struggle against imperialism and Zionism. Dr Velayati affirmed that such meetings have positive effects on the progressive and revolutionary forces in the region.

Damascus Carries Khaddam's AL-BAYRAQ Interview

JN151916 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has said that President Hafiz al-Asad is determined to exert all possible efforts to end the state of war and reach national accord in Lebanon. He added that the president is devoting a large part of his efforts and time to this issue. This came in a comprehensive interview Khaddam granted to the newspaper *AL-BAYRAQ*, the magazine *LA REVUE DU LIBAN*, and the magazine *MONDAY MORNING*. It was published by the Beirut-based newspaper *AL BAYRAQ* today.

Khaddam stressed that Syria is determined to continue work to reach an end to the crisis, indicating in this regard the extent of U.S. and Israeli interference with the aim of obstructing any agreement on Lebanon. Khaddam said: We in Syria do not view [this as a solution to] the Lebanese situation through sectarian division because this division is the reason for the tribulation and affliction in Lebanon. He indicated in this regard that the agreement which was to have been signed was an agreement which does not take anything from someone and give it to another, nor does it give anything to anyone. It takes from all in order to be given only to Lebanon. He announced that the agreement aims at giving the decision back to the Lebanese people and at restoring security, peace, and sovereignty to Lebanon as a state and people, and not to this or that faction.

Khaddam stressed that Syria will never take part in or sponsor a solution that consecrates sectarian division, sectarian hegemony, or sectarian trends. Syria has no ambitions whatsoever in Lebanon; its only ambition is that Lebanon restores its unity and wellbeing and that national accord is achieved on the basis of restoring Lebanon's unity and independence and achieving reforms that enable the Lebanese to be equal in rights and duties. He pointed out that Syria and Lebanon are sister countries linked by historical and geographical relations as well as vast common interests. The nature of these relations, he added, should be defined by the Lebanese in light of what serves Lebanon and Syria.

Replying to another question, Khaddam said: In Lebanon there is a president of the republic. The agreement does not render the president's presence a marginal issue but distributes the powers in a normal way. The president of the republic in the new agreement is the president of the country, the symbol of its unity, and the one responsible for protecting the constitution. He is also the chairman of the Defense Council and chairs the

Council of Ministers in specific basic cases such as the drafting of the budget, the declaration of war and peace, and the declaration of a state of emergency. The value of the president of the republic in any country is not measured by daily practices but by the major accomplishments the country achieves through his sound management of work in the country.

Responding to another question, Khaddam said: The agreement is first aimed at canceling political sectarianism or, in other words, at equality among the Lebanese. There is no difference between one Lebanese and another except inasmuch as each offers for Lebanon.

He added: There is no position that provides a guarantee for anyone. The only guarantee is the building of a modern cohesive and united state in which the citizens feel that they have a homeland to which they are affiliated directly, and not through mediation. He stressed that guarantees do not lie in persons or positions or in the jurisdictions of persons, but in the establishment of a national regime in the sense that the Lebanese should be linked to the Lebanese homeland, the Lebanese land, the unity of the Lebanese people. This is what constitutes a guarantee for all. As for sectarian guarantees, they are divisionist guarantees which will lead to the dismemberment of Lebanon, and that is what Israel is seeking.

Replying to another question, Khaddam said: The fact that the agreement was not signed does not mean the work to reach accord failed. President Hafiz al-Asad is determined to exert every possible effort to end the state of war and reach national accord in Lebanon. As we all know, the president is devoting a large part of his effort and time to this issue.

He stressed that the agreement is a practical program which was supposed to be submitted within a larger framework in the form of a national conference. It is a plan that will be endorsed at the Chamber of Deputies, that is, via the constitutional institutions.

In reply to a question, the vice president said: This agreement provides for the way to restore security to the country. It is natural that we should work so that it enjoys the largest possible support. We are not of the opinion that any group should be excluded from this agreement.

In reply to another question, Khaddam said: Syria does not intend to impose anything on any Lebanese faction. He added: We are seeking to achieve accord through dialogue because we believe that ending the situation in Lebanon in a healthy and sound manner can be achieved only through dialogue and accord.

Replying to a question, Khaddam said: The United States and Israel are exerting intensive efforts to obstruct the process of accord. For reasons connected with the region, the United States believes that the Lebanese question constitutes a burden for Syria. For the same reasons as well as others, Israel wants to dismember Lebanon because it wants to dismember the region.

In reply to another question, Khaddam said: The second phase of Camp David is holding separate or some other form of negotiations with the Israeli enemy. Any form of negotiations is the second phase of Camp David. He expressed his conviction

that peace was decided by the Arab summit within the Fes summit resolutions. However, he added, the peace decided by the Arab summit is one thing and Camp David is something else. Therefore, any attempt to negotiate with the Israeli enemy, whether directly or indirectly, individually or unilaterally, constitutes a stage or step along the road of Camp David and will be faced with the appropriate stand by Syria.

Replying to a question, Khaddam said: We did not and will not exercise pressure on any side. We are only playing the role of mediator. This, as I have indicated on several occasions, makes it incumbent on us to be an equal distance from all sides. What has been agreed upon guarantees a final peace for Lebanon because, according to it, nobody will have weapons any more.

Khaddam stressed that Syria does not intend to step 1 meter forward on its own initiative. He added: Syria plays the role of a helper and, when help is requested from it, it studies its abilities and circumstances. If it decides to respond to the request, it will carry out what is wanted from it.

Regarding obstacles to the convocation of an international conference to resolve the Palestine question, Khaddam said: These obstacles lie in the rejection by Israel and the sides supporting it of the formula for an international conference under UN sponsorship and on the basis of the UN resolutions.

Replying to a question, Khaddam said that the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting is a very important event that will largely reflect on all world issues either positively or negatively. He stressed that the Soviet Union is a friendly country that stands on our side and extends to us all forms of assistance which enabled and will enable us to confront the enemy. Our relations, he said, are based on the charter of cooperation between the two countries. They are developing well on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation. He added: As for our relationship with the United States, it is connected with the U.S. position on the Arab-Israeli conflict and the U.S. position on all the region's issues.

Replying to another question on Syrian-Jordanian relations, Khaddam said: Agreement was reached first to abide by all the Arab summit resolutions; second, to reject all forms of separate and partial solutions; and third, to consider the Fes resolution the Arab peace plan from which the Arabs proceed. Agreement was also reached that peace should be consecrated at an international conference sponsored by the United Nations. Replying to another question, Khaddam said: In our relations with Jordan or any other country, we proceed from a clear and unwavering policy: The conflict with the Israeli enemy is a pan-Arab conflict and no Arab side should work outside the general pan-Arab framework.

Concluding, the vice president stressed that there is no Israeli or U.S. peace in the region. The United States is not qualified to play a peaceful role because it does not adopt an equal and balanced policy toward all sides. The United States, he added, is adopting Israel's policy in the region. Hence, both a U.S. peace and an Israeli peace are rejected.

More on Khaddam Interview

JN160938 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0830 GMT
16 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Damascus, 16 Nov (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has said that President Hafiz al-Asad is determined to exert all possible efforts to end the state of war and reach national accord in Lebanon. He added that the president is devoting a large part of his efforts and time to this issue. This came in a comprehensive interview Khaddam granted to the newspaper *AL-BAYRAQ*, the magazine *LA REVUE DU LIBAN*, and the magazine *MONDAY MORNING*. It was published by the newspaper *AL-BAYRAQ* yesterday.

Khaddam asserted that we seek peace, but peace has components and explanations. He said: The components of this peace are Israel's withdrawal from all occupied territory and recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights. Peace conditions are represented by achieving balance with the enemy and by holding the discussion within the framework of a UN-sponsored international conference.

Khaddam explained that achieving strategic balance with the Israeli enemy is an objective which we are trying to realize. He said: We exerted and we will continue to exert great efforts in which the Syrian people are assuming big burdens in order to achieve this objective. He said: I believe that we have made important strides in this direction and many steps are still ahead.

Regarding the relationship with Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states, Khaddam said: Our relations with Saudi Arabia are good and are based on mutual respect and existing agreements between our countries. He added that our relations with the Gulf states are also good.

Regarding relations with Iran, Khaddam said that relations with Iran are not based on interests, but on strategic views. He said: We admit that the Iranian revolution is a great gain for the Arabs and the region.

Mashariqah Speech on Corrective Movement Day

JN161912 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1523 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Speech by Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah at speech rally in Damascus University auditorium on 16 November marking 15th anniversary of 1970 corrective movement — live]

[Excerpts] Comrades, brother compatriots: On 16 November every year, our popular masses in our steadfast, struggler country celebrate the anniversary of a great event. This is the anniversary of the blessed corrective movement which was carried out on such a day in 1970 under the leadership of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the republic. [applause] If the greatness of the anniversary stems from the greatness of the event, then there is no greater event in our modern history because the 16 November 1970 movement marked the rebirth of our great party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Comrades, brothers, compatriots, it can be said that under the blessed corrective movement led by comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad [applause and cheers], secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the republic, Syria has made progress in all fields. It is shortening the various stages on the path of progress. On the 15th anniversary of the corrective movement, we can confirm to our masses that, in the era of the 16 November movement and thanks to the wise and courageous leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, leader and hope of the Arab nation, Syria has entered the space age. [applause] Syrian Arab space men are getting ready to fly into outer space soon with their colleagues, Soviet cosmonauts. [applause] They will not only participate in the space flight [al-tahliq al-fada'y], but also in important scientific experiments and research into natural resources, geophysics, space physics, mining, biomedicine, and so forth. [applause and cheers]

Comrades, brother compatriots, Syria has always affirmed its rejection of all capitulation attempts and has considered every separate, partial move or direct negotiations as a betrayal of the Arab cause and the Arab nation. Just peace is an Arab demand. However, this peace has its bases and conditions. Its foremost basis is unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable national rights, including the right to return, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state on their land. The most important condition for peace is the achievement of a strategic balance between us and the Zionist enemy. This is what we are trying to achieve in order to confront the aggressive plans and policies of the imperialists and Zionism.

Any peace in the absence of a balance of power is a fallacy. It will be only a form of capitulation. U.S. imperialism and its tools in the region are using the deviationists in the Palestinian arena to cover attempts to liquidate the Palestine question, to strike at the Palestinian revolution, and to turn the PLO into a bridge for liquidating the issue rather than an instrument for the Palestinian Arab people's struggle to achieve their national aspirations. The deviationists in the Palestinian arena have begun conceding and canceling the Palestinian people's aspirations by trying to liquidate the armed Palestinian national resistance against the enemy, by creating contradictions among them and preoccupying them with the illusions of the alleged just settlement. However, the masses of our Palestinian Arab people will topple the advocates of deviation and continue their armed struggle to regain the homeland and build the independent state on their land.

Comrades, brother compatriots, from the beginning of the Lebanese crisis, Syria has propounded the following principles: first, cessation of the civil war, because its continuation leads to undermining the pillars of that fraternal country; second, preservation of the unity of Lebanon — land and people — and the prevention of its disintegration and partition into sectarian entities; third, the achievement of national accord on the basis of a dialogue that leads to political reform that achieves national cohesion and removes the loopholes that deprived Lebanon of stability in the past long years, divided the Lebanese, weakened loyalty to the homeland, and strengthened the sickening loyalties on the Lebanese soil; fourth, when Lebanon was exposed to the Zionist invasion in June 1982, one of the principles of Syrian policy toward fraternal Lebanon became the achievement of

Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory and giving support and assistance to the fraternal Lebanese people to complete the process of liberation.

Within the framework of these principles, Syria is acting to end the Lebanese crisis. It is determined to continue to exert every effort and give every assistance to save the fraternal people from their tribulation despite the great obstacles and hardships that are being placed by some of those who are involved or those placed by U.S. policy in the region. The question of fraternal Lebanon is important to us. Lebanon is a fraternal country and the pains and suffering of the Lebanese are pains for us. Those involved and the defeatists will not prevent us from continuing the efforts and the course until national accord is achieved among the Lebanese brothers.

Regarding the unity struggle to achieve the masses' aspiration for the cherished Arab unity, we can say that one of the basic principles of the 16 November corrective movement led by Comrade President Hafiz al-Asad is to present unity as a crucial basic issue. The struggle for unity is linked to the struggle for continued existence and life. Despite the big obstacles, difficult circumstances, and the negative effects of division, we will continue to pursue any method that reopens the path to Arab unity.

Regarding Arab solidarity, one of the basic principles of the blessed corrective movement is to achieve Arab solidarity in order to confront Zionist threats to the Arab nation. Therefore, we continue to exert efforts to restore Arab solidarity so as to pool Arab resources against the Zionist enemy and imperialist plans. We will endeavor to create the right atmosphere for achieving this objective.

Talas Criticizes 'Arafat, Mubarak at Ceremonies

*JN172028 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1850 GMT 17 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] Amid our people's celebrations on the 15th anniversary of the glorious corrective movement led by comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad and under the patronage of President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, the graduation of a new batch of Military College students was celebrated today. Deputizing for the president at the graduation ceremony was General Mustafa Talas, deputy prime minister, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, and defense minister. Attending the celebration were General 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff of the Army and Armed Forces; a number of comrades from the Regional Command; ministers; a number of Arab and foreign diplomatic corps members; military attaches; men of religion, heads of the popular organizations; senior Army and Armed Forces officers; Staff Brigadier Muhammad Tariq al-Khadra, PLA chief of staff; the party's Homs secretary; and large crowds of brother citizens.

The general representing the commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, who patronized the celebration, delivered a speech to the graduates in which he said: I am pleased to deputize for President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, in sponsoring this big celebration on the occasion of the graduation of a new batch of our brave

officers. I am also pleased to convey to you the greetings of our struggler leader Hafiz al-Asad, as well as his wishes to success in performing your noble missions and carrying out your national duties toward our fateful causes.

The general added: It is our good fortune that this celebration comes within the framework of our people's celebrations on the 15th anniversary of the blessed corrective movement that was created by our party's struggler bases under comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad on 16 November 1970 — a glorious movement that made our country an axis for the Arabs' struggle and a solid base for their steadfastness in the face of the Zionist and imperialist schemes of hegemony, as well as the conspiracies of capitulation and defeatism which agents in our region who are running after the mirage of U.S. solutions are carrying out. Foremost of these is Anwar al-Sadat's confidant Yasir 'Arafat, who recently announced his final relinquishment of armed struggle and his condemnation of the Palestinian resistance, considering it a terrorist action that should be fought and eliminated.

The general affirmed that our country has courageously confronted the enemies' schemes, which placed a heavy burden on our people and exposed them to several dangers and plots, including the explosion of the security situation in fraternal Lebanon 10 years ago, as well as the attempt to occupy Lebanon militarily by the Israeli forces and the NATO alliance in the summer of 1982, binding them to the humiliating 17 May agreement, and thereafter the explosion of fighting among brothers to serve the interests of the United States and Israel. All this is aimed at harming the steadfastness of our masses and undermining the positive results that the glorious October war of liberation achieved in 1973, the war that our brave Armed Forces waged under president struggler Hafiz al-Asad.

The general continued: The principled, firm policy our country is adopting under president struggler Hafiz al-Asad has become a minaret for the Arab masses. Moreover, it aroused the zeal of the masses throughout our Arab homeland. You have heard much about the popular turmoil Arab Egypt is witnessing these days, turmoil that affirms the Egyptian people's rejection of the policy of defeatism, capitulation, and normalization of relations which Al-Sadat's heir, Husni Mubarak, is following. The partici-

pation of the heroic men of Egypt in the martyrdom operations in southern Lebanon is sure evidence of the Egyptian masses' adherence to their Arabism and the merger of the Egyptian-Palestinian-Lebanese-Syrian blood in the battle of the one fate. Moreover, it is a living expression of the pan-Arabism of the battle.

Defense Minister Receives Cuban Delegation

*JN161404 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1345 GMT
16 Nov 85*

[Text] Damascus, 16 Nov (SANA) — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, received a Cuban military delegation led by General (Ernesto Luis Cuba) in his office at noon today. The meeting was attended by Comrade Muhammad Ibrahim al-'Ali, Popular Army commander, and the Cuban military attache in Damascus. Talks dealt with fraternal relations between the two popular armies and ways of promoting them.

The Cuban delegation is on a visit to Syria to offer Cuba's congratulations on the 15th anniversary of the blessed corrective movement launched by comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, Ba'th Party secretary general and president of the republic.

USSR's Karen Brutents, Delegation, Depart

*JN171152 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 17 Nov 85*

[Text] Comrade Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and the accompanying delegation left Damascus this morning following a 4-day visit to Syria at the invitation of the [Ba'th Party] National Command during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad. The delegation also met with a number of party and government officials. They were seen off at Damascus International Airport by Comrade Muhammad Zaydan, member of the party's Central Committee.

Shi'ites Hold Four Jews Hostage in Beirut

*TA171933 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1924 GMT 17 Nov 85*

[Text] A Shi'ite organization called "The Victimized" announced in Beirut a short while ago that its men are holding hostage four Jews kidnapped in Beirut approximately 7 months ago. They are: Hayim Kohen-Halaq, Eli Sarur, Yitzhaq Tarab, and Nayif Sason. The Shi'ite organization is proposing the release of the 4 in exchange for the release of 300 Lebanese detainees which it claims are being held in Al-Khiyam, southern Lebanon. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus reports that the organization showed Polaroid pictures of the four kidnapped Jews.

Peres Calls for Discussion of USSR Jewry at Summit

*TA170745 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0706 GMT 17 Nov 85*

[Statement by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at opening of weekly Cabinet session — live]

[Text] We will open this session, which is also open to the media, with the issue of Soviet Jewry. On Tuesday, President Reagan and Mr Gorbachev will hold a summit meeting and the voice of the Israeli Government should be heard on a vital issue, that of the future and fate of the Soviet Jews.

To start with, I would like to say that there need not be hostility between us and the Soviet Union. On the contrary, we do not regard ourselves to be in confrontation with the citizens and Government of the Soviet Union. However, the question of the Jews, in the third largest community in the world, bothers us and we will not stop dealing with it in every situation and opportunity, since this is not just a political but also a moral and historical issue. This is a Jewish community which is currently being prevented from reaching a safe haven.

I think our call, first and foremost, concerns the Soviet Jews themselves. They should know that their fate is at the top of our interests and concerns. This country was founded to rescue Jews and to ensure the future of Judaism. We regard this as a central and historical struggle in our history.

Regarding the lines of action, I must say that we are not proposing to rule out one thing at the expense of another. In other words, we do not propose to conceal this struggle and devoid it of public dimensions but, at the same time, we are prepared to conduct this struggle through quiet diplomatic channels. I do not see any paradox between the two. On the contrary, I do not regard this as solely being the struggle of the State of Israel, but also the struggle of the entire Jewish people, actually the struggle of the entire civilized world. Indeed, one should bear in mind that this struggle is also being waged by some countries, movements, and bodies with a communist character. This may be the only issue on which communist parties, including several European ones, constantly make the emotional call on the Soviet Union to "let my people go."

We examined all the official and unofficial talks held between us and Soviet representatives and we found that their main criticism

referred to the question of drop-outs. I must note that we are of the same mind as the Soviet Union on this matter. We also want to put an end to this phenomenon and we want a Jew who receives a visa to emigrate to Israel to come here. That is why we indicated, and stated vocally, that we are prepared to cooperate with the Soviet Union to enable direct flights from the Soviet Union to Israel in those cases when Israel is both the country of choice and destination of those people. To the best of my knowledge, there are hundreds of thousands of Jews in the Soviet Union who have applied for visas to emigrate to Israel and their requests should be heeded.

We have never despaired in this struggle, and also today we are not waging it because we have a certain assurance in our pockets, but because we have great concern in our hearts, both regarding their fate and their ability to conduct a Jewish life, to learn their language and history, to maintain the link between the Jewish people and this important aspect of its life. We are also making a fervent call to release the prisoners of Zion, people who were arrested for the sole crime of being what they are: Jewish people with a prayer in their heart to emigrate to Israel.

I must say that all the contacts held recently — I know that representatives of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, asked us to keep some of them within the confines of quiet diplomacy; we do not object to have them conducting a quiet diplomacy, but we will continue with our public diplomacy — show some signs that the Soviet Union is, at a later stage, apparently prepared to discuss the reunification of families. These are the latest reports in my possession and I am also informing the Cabinet about them. These are mere indications, but not promises. I do not want to create the impression that the Soviet Union has agreed to this or to something else.

On behalf of this government I had a very emotional talk with President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz. I had this talk just as my predecessors and the foreign minister have done time and again, in order to raise this key issue. I was very impressed by the willingness of both the United States, France, Britain as well as many intellectuals, countries, parties, and other bodies to stand by our side in this struggle.

We appeal to both leaders, to the leader of the United States President Reagan and to the leader of the Soviet Union Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, to devote to this issue the place it deserves. In other words, this is a unique issue which transcends all other current problems being discussed by the two superpowers.

Finally, I would like to wish full success to the summit meeting. I think the eyes of the entire world are turned to this meeting and every person of good will and responsibility obviously hopes deep down in his heart that this summit will culminate in results which will remove the threat of a conflagration and confrontation and the atmosphere that creates negative expectations from the world. We believe in their good will and wish them full success.

Shamir Urges Same

TA171539 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1510 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Excerpt] There was a consensus in the Cabinet today, if not over the subject of an international conference, at least over the summit. Both the prime minister and the vice prime minister opened today's Cabinet session by appealing to the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union, who are expected to confer in Geneva in 2 days, and urged them to take action to allow the Soviet Jews to leave and immigrate to Israel. This part of the Cabinet session was opened to the press, and we will now hear portions of Shamir's address:

[Begin recording] [Shamir] We expect that before the heavy, complicated matters are resolved, the two leaders of the political world will reach a humanitarian decision that does not conflict with the interests of either side, namely to allow at least 500,000 Jews to leave the Soviet Union in the near future and return to their historic homeland in Eretz Yisra'el.

The Soviet Union will enjoy great worldwide sympathy when it opens the door for the Soviet Jews to leave and immigrate to Israel and it will in this way open the hearts of millions of people in the world who will regard this move as a substantial change in the Soviet Union's policy and its attitude toward human issues. [end recording]

USSR Diplomat Says Relations Depend on Summit

TA170910 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew
17 Nov 85 p 2

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] The Soviet Union will soon decide whether to resume its diplomatic relations with Israel. The final decision depends on the success of the summit meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, scheduled to open in Geneva on Tuesday.

This message was delivered to Israel by a senior Soviet diplomat who conferred with a senior Israeli diplomat in New York last week. The Soviet official, who heads the delegation to an important UN institution, said that the Kremlin would adopt a new decision about its policy in the Middle East only if it is convinced that Israel's peace intentions are genuine.

There has been a thaw in the political freeze between the Soviet Union and Israel since the meeting between Peres and the Soviet foreign minister in New York. In the last 2 weeks there have been meetings between Israeli and Soviet ambassadors in Europe.

Sharon Believes Husayn Will Expel PLO From Amman

TA180538 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Reports from Los Angeles quote Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon as saying he believes Jordan's King Husayn will expel the PLO from Amman as a peace gesture. Sharon, who is in the

United States on a fund-raising trip, added that he could see no possibility of Israel withdrawing from the Golan Heights and returning the area to Syria. Peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved by endless concessions, Sharon said; peace is not a commercial deal but is sometimes a long and painful process.

Asked by reporters whether he could see further disputes with Prime Minister Peres on the horizon, Sharon answered: I don't think one should discuss relationships within the government when one is abroad. He went on to say that he believed the government would be able to work with a better understanding than before.

Rabin Sums Up Concluded Meetings in Washington

TA170630 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
17 Nov 85 pp 1, 8

[Report by Wolf Blitzer]

[Excerpt] Washington — Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, during just-completed meetings in Washington, stressed the importance of strengthening Israeli-Egyptian relations as an essential first step in leading toward broader peace negotiations involving a joint Jordanian-Palestinian group.

Rabin, who met here last Thursday with Secretary of State George Shultz, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane, and other senior U.S. Officials, continued his sessions with ranking members of the Senate and House of Representatives Friday.

The political crisis in Jerusalem involving Prime Minister Peres and Industry Minister Sharon and this week's summit in Geneva between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev both clearly overshadowed the Rabin visit.

Meeting on Friday with Israeli reporters in his hotel suite, Rabin reflected on his two days of discussions in Washington. He said Israel's chief foreign policy priority right now was to improve relations with Egypt. Such a development, he said, would automatically help advance the broader peace talks with Jordan and the Palestinians. But Rabin was firm in opposing any role for the PLO.

At the moment, Rabin continued, Jordan's King Husayn was still awaiting answers from PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat on the matter of ceasing terrorist operations against Israel and on a formulation whereby the PLO might move closer toward accepting UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as well as Israel's right to exist. The U.S. agrees with Israel that the ball is currently in Jordan's court, he said.

The defence minister refused to speculate about Jordan's efforts to improve relations with Syria. The outcome of these meetings, he said, was still not clear. It was also unclear, he added, whether any such rapprochement would be good or bad for the peace process.

Israel, Rabin said, would be prepared to accept some opening international framework for future peace talks provided that any

substantive discussions involved bilateral, direct talks between Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian group.

What has encouraged Rabin in the current efforts to promote the peace process was Husayn's readiness to enter into direct discussions with Israel — under certain circumstances — even if Israel did not promise in advance to withdraw from all of the West Bank. This, he said, represents a significant change from Husayn's long-standing demand that any negotiations only follow such a pledge from Israel.

He noted that late Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat came to Jerusalem in November 1977 to enter into direct peace talks with Israel only after then Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan met secretly two months earlier in Morocco with Egyptian official Hasan al-Tuhami and effectively committed Israel to a total withdrawal from Sinai.

Rabin also said that the real direction of Soviet policy toward the Middle East would become apparent only after this week's Reagan-Gorbachev summit, but he did not appear to hold out any great hope for a dramatic Soviet about-face.

On other matters, Rabin said he had reviewed several bilateral weapons-related issues with the Americans, including the amount of U.S. military assistance to be proposed in next year's foreign aid bill.

In the current 1986 fiscal year bill, there is \$1.8 billion in military grants for Israel. Israeli officials believe the administration is prepared to increase that sum by at least 5 per cent to nearly \$1.9 b. This would reflect the pending level of U.S. inflation. Israel is seeking a bigger increase.

Shultz, on Thursday, went out of his way to praise Israel's economic recovery programme, especially the readiness to cut defence spending. The secretary, according to Israeli officials, said he had never asked for Israeli defence cuts as he fully appreciated Israel's extraordinary security problems.

Rabin said the administration would continue helping Israel to strengthen its military capability and modernize its Navy. Israel has been hoping to win final U.S. approval to coproduce submarines at the Haifa shipyards. Rabin said the Soviet Union has recently upgraded the Syrian Navy, including the transfer of two new submarines to Syria.

During the session at the Pentagon with Weinberger, there was still no U.S. reply to Israel's long-standing proposal to manufacture huge quantities of mortars for the U.S. Army. For many months, Israel has been hoping to win this lucrative contract which would significantly enhance Israel's exports.

The defence minister also reviewed with the Americans the ongoing U.S.-Israeli efforts aimed at coordinating strategy in combating terrorism. Rabin noted that the two countries were exchanging all sorts of intelligence information on fighting terror outside Israel, but Israel's major terrorism problem involved the increasing number of acts surfacing in the West Bank and Gaza, which the U.S. cannot help Israel to fight, he said.

More on Meetings

TA150520 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1815 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The U.S. secretaries of state and defense are opposed to the participation of the Soviet Union in an international conference in the framework of negotiations between Israel and Jordan. The two said this to Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin who conferred with them in Washington. This evening the defense minister is concluding a series of meetings in the U.S. capital. In an interview with Israeli television, Rabin confirmed that Israel aided the United States, at the latter's request, during the hijackings of the TWA plane and the *Achille Lauro*. Our correspondent in Washington Elimelekh Ram sums up the talks the defense minister held in Washington.

[Begin recording] [Ram] Rabin had an hour-long meeting with Caspar Weinberger yesterday, and the following are the subjects that were discussed: an Israeli request that the United States comply with an Egyptian appeal, if made, for help in discovering the remnants of the *Daqar* submarine at the entrance to the port of Alexandria. The defense minister noted the success of the security zone in Lebanon in preventing terrorist attacks. As for an international conference, Weinberger would like to see the Soviet Union stay out of the Middle East. The two expressed satisfaction with strategic cooperation.

Immediately afterward Rabin held a meeting with Secretary of State Shultz. Rabin talked about the success of the economic plan and emphasized the cut in the defense budget. Shultz' response: It was not we who suggested the cut; it is difficult for a country in your situation to touch its defense budget.

As for the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement, Rabin said this process comes at the expense of an Israeli-Jordanian dialogue, but decreases the chances for an Israeli-Syrian military clash. Shultz also opposed an international conference and the introduction of the USSR into the Middle East.

In the evening Rabin appeared before 3,000 leaders of the Jewish federations in the United States. One should sober up and discard illusions, the defense minister said. It is an illusion to think there will be no more katyushas; it was an illusion to await a telephone call from Husayn after the 6-Day War; it is an illusion that it is possible to eradicate terrorism solely through military means; and it is an illusion that it is possible to achieve peace without a compromise.

Are negotiations with Jordan, and perhaps even a peace agreement with Jordan, not an illusion?

[Rabin] There are no certainties; there are no guarantees for success. The question is what we base the government's policy on, what we educate the people for. It is to seek peace — although not at all costs and under all conditions — rather than to come and say there is no chance for peace, to come and present conditions that will only pile obstacles on the road to peace.

[Ram] Let me raise what is perhaps another illusion. Is it not an illusion that although the government crisis seems to have been

resolved for now, Minister Sharon will not cause another crisis soon?

[Rabin] I do not believe that the character of 50- or 60-year-old people changes. I hope that people and parties have learned their lesson from what has happened. I would not like to elaborate on this. [end recording]

Accepts International Accompaniment

TA160530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin accepts international accompaniment to direct Israeli-Jordanian negotiations, on condition that the accompaniment has no authority to interfere in the negotiations. Mr Rabin opposes an international conference with Soviet participation. Speaking to Israeli reporters in Washington as he wound up his visit to the U.S. capital, Mr Rabin said that everyone is now awaiting King Husayn's decision, while the king is currently waiting for answers from 'Arafat. He added that there are no problems in Israeli-U.S. cooperation on anti-terror activity. He said that he raised no request to formally sign any agreement on this.

The defense minister refrained from expressing any opinion on the political situation in Israel, and was only prepared to say that considering the difficult circumstances, the prime minister's handling of the Sharon crisis was adequate and correct.

Rabin: Ready for Direct Negotiations on Golan

TA170531 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Nov 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report from the United States by Tzvi Bar'el]

[Excerpt] Washington — Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said that Israel would be ready to conduct direct negotiations with Syria over the Golan Heights. These would have to be direct and bilateral negotiations, not in the framework of an international conference. According to him, Israel would agree to an international framework if it has the nature of an international accord about the peace process and does not entail the direct involvement of the Security Council members in the negotiations proper.

Rabin's Office Denies Statement

TA171721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has clarified that he never said that Israel is prepared for direct negotiations with Syria on the future of the Golan Heights, a statement that was attributed to him. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal was told by the minister's office that Mr Rabin only said that Israel is prepared to conduct peace negotiations with Syria. Earlier, it was reported that Galiilee, Golan, and Jordan Rift Valley settlers demanded that the prime minister issue clarifications on the question of whether or not the Golan is negotiable.

Settlers Want Specific Statement

TA171618 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] The heads of the Galilee, Jordan Rift Valley, and Golan Heights settlements are demanding that the prime minister say specifically whether or not the Golan Heights are a topic for negotiations with Syria, in light of Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's remarks in the United States. The head of the Golan regional council, Eytan Lis, noted that it is inconceivable that ministers would make statements overseas without the pertinent settlements knowing about this. He recalled that at the height of the crisis last week the prime minister demanded that Minister Sharon apologize for his remarks on the same issue, namely when he alleged that the Cabinet is prepared to negotiate the future of the Golan with Syria.

Knesset Speaker Urges More Jordan Rift Settlement

TA171626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hilel has called for an increased Jewish presence in the Jordan Rift Valley in light of the chances for negotiations with Jordan. He maintains that this is important in spite of the financial difficulties. Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the Knesset speaker today toured the Jordan Rift Valley settlements and heard the settlers' complaints about budget, land, and water problems and on the distress caused by unemployment in the urban sector. He promised to have a word with the Cabinet ministers and the Histadrut leaders to try to help.

Tabah Talks Reportedly To Resume in Cairo 3 Dec

TA170909 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
17 Nov 85 p 2

[Report by Smadar Peri]

[Text] The talks on Tabah will resume on 3 December. As known, Egypt announced its decision to suspend the talks following the Israeli Air Force raid in Tunis. A delegation of ministerial directors headed by Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, and David Kimche, the director general of the Foreign Ministry, will depart for Cairo to confer again with a delegation of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and a U.S. delegation.

The intention is to conduct several rounds of talks during 4 to 6 weeks during which the possibilities of conciliation and arbitration over Tabah would be examined. The conclusions of these talks would subsequently be presented to the Israeli Cabinet.

Officials in Jerusalem are certain that the Egyptian report on the investigation of the murder of the seven Israelis at Ra's al-Burqa' will arrive before the departure of the Israeli delegation.

Egypt's Charge Cited on Ra's al-Burqa' Inquiry

TA171551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] This afternoon the charge d'affaires of the Egyptian Embassy in Israel said that within a few days all details of the investigation into the Ra's al-Burqa' murders will be transferred to the Israeli Government. The charge d'affaires spoke before a committee of the directors general of the Prime Minister's Office, the Foreign Ministry, and Justice Ministry, as well as representatives of the families of the casualties in the incident. He again extended the Egyptian Government's condolences to the families of the casualties.

The director general of the Prime Minister's Office, Avraham Tamir, promised the families the government will make every possible effort to aid them. The government will continue to demand a comprehensive and detailed investigation of the tragic incident. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the directors general committee will convene in 2 days for another discussion of the matter.

Diplomat Reportedly To Go to Hungary in 2 Months

TA170515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] An Israeli diplomat will arrive in Budapest within 2 months to represent Israel's interests in Hungary. This has been learned by our correspondent in Geneva, Yisra'el Segal, from a senior Soviet source.

Foreign Ministry Denies Report

TA171005 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Foreign Ministry officials in Jerusalem categorically deny the report that an Israeli diplomat is scheduled to arrive in Budapest at the beginning of 1986 to represent Israel's interests in Hungary. This was reported this morning by our correspondent, quoting a source in the Soviet delegation which arrived in Geneva to attend the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting.

Understanding With U.S. on International Forum

TA171025 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
17 Nov 85 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] Senior U.S. officials have told members of the Israeli Embassy staff in Washington that the Soviet Union will reassess its relations with Israel within 1 year. It emerges from reports arriving in Jerusalem that in their talks with U.S. officials, the Soviets repeatedly mention the mistake made in 1967 when Moscow abandoned its relations with Israel and conducted a unilateral policy in the Middle East.

Over the weekend, senior political sources in Jerusalem noted that the Americans may be sowing pessimism on the question of the Middle East on the eve of the summit meeting in Geneva for tactical reasons. The Americans have also publicly voiced their reservations about inviting the Soviets to an international conference on the Middle East. In recent contacts between the Prime Minister's Office and administration officials in Washington, full understanding was reached about the possibility of summoning such a conference which would be described as an "international forum." The Americans hold the invitation of the Soviets to such a forum as a bargaining chip for their talks with the Soviets on the regional conflicts in South America and Afghanistan.

U.S. Announces Changes in Military Aid

TA171100 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
17 Nov 85 p 1

[Report by Ze'ev Schiff]

[Text] A significant change in the military aid to Israel is expected following Washington's announcement that it intends to phase out the offsetting procurement arrangements included in the military aid within 2 years.

Israel was notified about this decision in the negotiations on military aid for the 1987 U.S. fiscal year (which begins in October 1986). Israel scored an achievement in that Washington agreed to increase the aid, although not by the sum requested by Israel, but rather by some 5 percent, which represents an additional \$90 million. At present, military aid amounts to \$1.8 billion and all of it is given as a grant.

On the other hand, administration officials said they are determined to cancel all the offsetting procurement arrangements in the framework of the military aid. The U.S. General Accounting Office and the Office of Budget and Management have on more than one occasion criticized these arrangements with Israel. They argue that these arrangements contradict aid legislation because they oblige U.S. industries to purchase equipment parts and weapons, financed by U.S. aid, from a foreign country. Various U.S. arms manufacturers have also been exerting pressure to stop the offset arrangements.

In the framework of the offset arrangements, U.S. industries were forced to purchase spare parts and equipment from Israel for \$250 million in the 1984 fiscal year. The Americans have now announced that they will cancel this arrangement altogether within 2 years. The sum will initially be slashed to \$200 million, then to \$150 million, and finally the entire arrangement will be canceled. Nevertheless, it was noted that if a U.S. plant manufacturing weapons for Israel wants to purchase equipment and parts from Israel, it would be able to do that directly, on the condition that such a clause is not included in the contract on military aid.

Peres Interviewed on Sharon Dismissal Crisis
TA151935 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
 1815 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by political correspondent Yoram Ronen at the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem on morning of 15 November — recorded]

[Text][Ronen] Mr Prime Minister, the Sharon crisis began on a strong note — the prime minister announced his intention to dismiss Minister Sharon — and ended with an apology and clarifications. Are you pleased with the apology and clarifications?

[Peres] I am not pleased with anything that happened. I do not think a Cabinet member should behave in this way. I think it is my duty to prevent lawlessness in speech and behavior by Cabinet members.

[Ronen] Now that the clarifications have been made, do you view the matter as closed?

[Peres] What do you mean by clarifications being made? The impression given was that we were going to sell the Golan Heights, as it were, that this was already agreed upon with the Syrians. Did Mr Sharon deny saying this? Okay, then this was not said. There is no such problem then. Another impression given was that it was not the terrorists who caused bloodshed but that it was a certain foreign policy that jeopardized peace. On the contrary, without such a foreign policy we will have no peace. Sharon revoked his remarks unequivocally. Later, Mr Sharon suggested that we present the Jordanians with a precondition for negotiations, and this runs counter to the basic guidelines of the government. Sharon categorically announced that he accepts the majority's decision and will act accordingly.

[Ronen] He will try to convince others of his position, will he not?

[Peres] Within the government, yes; this is the right of every minister. This is accepted. I do not even know why he wrote this down. Every minister is entitled to do so. Did I say that ministers must not try to convince? Of course they can do so, but they should not give publicity to this.

He later expressed his regret on the Egyptian issue also.

The situation at the beginning was that Sharon was prepared to apologize and express confidence in me. We are not in kindergarten. I did not seek an apology nor do I need confidence. The confidence I need is not from Sharon, with all due respect, but from the people. Anyone who takes a serious view of matters now knows that there is no basis for any of the rumors or remarks, that we are saying what we are doing, and that we are doing what we are saying.

[Ronen] Your colleague ministers said you lost momentum by not ending the Cabinet meeting after a minute or two, that you enabled...

[Peres, interrupting] I do not know what my colleague ministers mean. My colleague ministers told me to decide and promised

their support for my decision. The problem is not one of momentum. I am not a playwright; I do not write plays or create dramas. I had to clarify for everyone what the situation is, what the truth is, without any compromises. In my opinion, a warning is a move that is not simple but has a clear-cut meaning.

[Ronen] Did you perhaps reach the conclusion that the government would be unable to exist without Ari'el Sharon, that there was no opportunity for a narrow-based government, and that the Likud stands behind Sharon, that is if Sharon goes, the Likud too goes?

[Peres] It is you who reached such a conclusion, not me. Various parties approached me, after all, and some expected we would enter negotiations on a narrow-based government. Therefore, any party I invited for talks was informed in advance that I was not inviting it to participate in a narrow-based government. I also told the Likud people I was not trying to remove the Likud from the government, that I was in favor of the continued existence of the national unity government. However, I had to make one thing clear: that all talk, that the entire attempt to inflame spirits and to describe a nonexistent situation, had no room in the government I lead. I did this in a clear-cut manner. Had Sharon not retracted all six points, as I noted in advance in my letter to the Cabinet members, the crisis would not have ended. There were no other considerations here.

[Ronen] Did you not miss the opportunity here to keep the government without Ari'el Sharon?

[Peres] I think that if I had done what you are suggesting I would have missed the goal, which was to clarify the issues on the agenda and determine standards for the conduct of Cabinet members. If I had included other considerations, everyone could have accused me of having other intentions. I have no other intentions. If it is necessary to disband the government or to set up a narrow-based government, I will arise and say so. I am saying the opposite: We need the national unity government for continuing the economic policy, for continuing the peace policy with Jordan and a Palestinian delegation that does not include PLO members, and for improving the relations with Egypt. I will continue to handle this as my duty demands, as stipulated in the basic guidelines of the government. I would have failed if I had started to include other considerations in this matter.

[Ronen] You announced yesterday that you would demand of the vice prime minister that the coalition agreement be changed, that if Sharon or any other minister again runs wild against the government or the prime minister, he will be dismissed automatically, without seeking Shamir's agreement.

[Peres] I think you are mistaken in ascribing this to me. I did not say this. I do not need to seek anybody's consent for this. When we signed the coalition agreement nobody foresaw the development of such situations, where there is a contradiction between the law and the coalition agreement. If anybody violates the rules of collective responsibility, that is the Basic Law; The Government, the law comes before any agreement. No two parties can make an agreement that stands above the law.

[Ronen] If there is another such attack against the prime minister by Minister Sharon, will he be dismissed automatically, without any consultations with Shamir?

[Peres] Do you doubt this?

[Ronen] But Shamir said he will not agree to this, that he will not accept this.

[Peres] You said I was seeking consent. Let me say unequivocally that this is how I behave and this is what I will do, and that this is part of my duty as prime minister.

Shamir Responds

TA162005 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent Yoram Ronen on 16 November; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Ronen] Mr Shamir, after Mr Peres informed you of his intention to dismiss Ari'el Sharon, you were quoted as saying this is a transparent trick which will finally lead to the dissolution of the government. What prevented the dissolution of the government?

[Shamir] I clearly said that the dismissal of a minister without my consent is a clear violation of the coalition agreement, and without an agreement the government will fall apart.

[Ronen] Yesterday the prime minister said that if Minister Sharon attacks him again he will dismiss him at once, without prior warning and without consulting you.

[Shamir] Let me repeat: This is impossible. If the prime minister does this again... [changes thought] First I hope this incident will not recur. However, if such circumstances arise, the prime minister must follow the agreement. If he acts otherwise, this will be counter to both the law and the agreement. This will run counter to the law since he first has to bring this to the government, inform the government of this, and counter to the agreement since we clearly stipulated in the agreement that the prime minister cannot dismiss a Likud Cabinet member without the consent of the vice prime minister. In general, there is no contradiction here between the law and the agreement, since the agreement does not compel the prime minister to dismiss a minister. The law gives him the authority to do so, and the prime minister undertook not to use this authority during the term of this government without the consent of the vice prime minister. One cannot act in such a government in contradiction to the coalition agreement which underlies it.

[Ronen] What if the prime minister exercises the authority which he believes to be accorded him by the law and dismisses Minister Sharon without consulting you, will that be a cause for the disbandment of the government?

[Shamir] This will not be a cause; this will mean that the prime minister is disbanding the government.

[Ronen] Mr Shamir, your Likud colleagues as well as Alignment members of course said that in his move Sharon did not aim at Shim'on Peres as much as at Yitzhaq Shamir, since Sharon wanted to prevent Shamir from reaching the rotation.

[Shamir] This is not true. First, during these few days of the crisis Minister Sharon did everything he could to prevent the collapse of the government. This proves he did not seek the dissolution of the government.

[Ronen] A question which I posed to Prime Minister Peres yesterday and would like to pose to you too: If Minister Sharon attacks the prime minister or government once again, what will you do?

[Shamir] I would like to repeat my hope that this will not be done with the same style as it was done this time. However, the prime minister will have to act according to the agreement; he will have to consult me and we will make a decision together.

[Ronen] In such a case, will you support the dismissal of Minister Sharon?

[Shamir] I cannot talk of a case the details of which cannot now be known. Let me repeat: I hope this will not take place but it is impossible, it is inconceivable to me that this national unity government, for which the public has during these few days demonstrated its support, should fall as a result of some minister's statement.

Gen Lahd Not Permitting IRC Visits to Prisoners

TA180626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] General Lahd is not permitting the International Red Cross [IRC] to visit prisoners he is holding in the Al-Khiyam jail in southern Lebanon. The general has decided that the prisoners are Lebanese criminals being held by a Lebanese army, and so the international organization's request to visit them has no grounds.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that Jerusalem has answered the IRC's appeals by saying that Israel is not responsible for what occurs in the Al-Khiyam jail. However, people in Jerusalem are saying that Gen Lahd is aware of Israeli sensitivity to humanitarian conditions in jails, and that therefore conditions in Al-Khiyam jail are better than those in any other Lebanese jail.

IDF's Gen Gilbo'a Assesses 'Arafat, PLO Standing

TA161404 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Brigadier General 'Amos Gilbo'a of IDF intelligence believes that King Husayn is moving up reps with Syria in order to weaken PLO Chief Yasir 'Arafat's position in Jordan. Brigadier Gilbo'a has recently completed an extensive study of the PLO. The intelligence officer told reporter Alan Ben-'Ami

that while King Husayn has imposed tighter restrictions on the PLO's activities in Jordan, this is not a real crackdown.

[Begin recording] [Gilbo'a] He didn't put an end to the existence of their offices in Amman. He didn't stop their existence in a military base near Al-Zarqa'. He didn't stop their planning, their terror activities. He didn't stop their sending of armament and people from Jordan to Judea and Samaria in order to operate inside Judea and Samaria. What Husayn is doing continuously is to prevent terror activities across the border. The main question is whether Husayn will have the guts and the capability in the future to really crack down on the PLO in Amman. I have my doubts with respect to this question because any cracking down, namely the elimination of PLO from Amman, will confront him with many problems that Husayn is afraid and I think unable to cope with, at present and in the future.

[Ben-'Ami] To what extent is 'Arafat still in control of the various components that make up his PLO?

[Gilbo'a] I have my doubts whether 'Arafat can control his own people. 'Arafat has many difficulties to control because other people in his organization can give the funds and to plan and to select the perpetrators. [sentence as heard] In addition, we have to bear in mind that Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Abu Tayyib [Mahmud al-Natur], (Abu Mu'tas) — all the terror military personalities — the cause for their existence is terror activity. Above this, as we know today, there are two terrorist, or terror, organizations within the Fatah organization, namely the Western Front headed by Abu Jihad on the one hand, and the new established terror organ under the command of Abu Tayyib, who is also the head of Force 17. As we know, they are competing with each other so I think that also this sense of rivalry, competing might drive each organization to show that he is doing better in terror activities than the other.

[Ben-'Ami] What effect will this competitive spirit have from outside? In other words the anti-'Arafat organizations, Habash, Jibril, Hawatimah have already condemned 'Arafat's statement...

[Gilbo'a, interrupting] Al-Sa'iqah organization, Jibril organization, Habash organization, Hawatimah organization, Abu Nidal [Hasan al-Banna], Abu Salim organization, and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] as well, they are totally not under the control of 'Arafat. In a nutshell, I think we have many reasons to believe that terror activities will continue, whether emanating from Fatah or the other Palestinian organizations. And it is my personal estimate that he, 'Arafat, might use the new terror organs under the command of Abu Tayyib as a new Black September, especially in Europe, and we have to bear in mind

that the people of Abu Tayyib are spread all over the, with brackets, the embassies of PLO in Europe, in Africa, and in Asia so it might facilitate for them the ground to perpetrate terror activities abroad, under a new name.

[Ben-'Ami] You have given many assessments to Israeli policy-makers over the past with regard to possible trends, possible events. How would you assess now the situation of 'Arafat and the PLO in the future course of their activities in the next 6, 7, 8 months?

[Gilbo'a] Basically, 'Arafat and the PLO are on the decline, and they continue to deteriorate. What might be the result of this continuous deterioration, I don't know, but I think that one of the conspicuous results might be more terror. [end recording]

Implications of High October Index Viewed

TA171250 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Report by Harley Braidman]

[Text] Wages are no longer a factor in inflation. Since June they have dropped by about 25 percent in gross terms and 13 percent net. Nevertheless, the October index rose by 4.7 percent, to the Treasury's chagrin, and although this was far less than the 24 percent of October a year ago, it means paying employees a cost of living increment in 2 weeks instead of at the beginning of January.

Three items sharply influenced the index: fruit and vegetables, clothing and footwear, and the quarterly housing index. In fact they accounted for over 80 percent of the increase in the index. Also, the wholesale index of locally produced goods rose by 3.2 percent, indicating the effect of the cost of credit and interest on the price of the goods of businessmen.

The Treasury is reportedly interested in replacing the cost of living increment due next month with more tax reductions, but the lower-paid workers do not pay tax and would not benefit. The Histadrut therefore wants the increments and adjustment of tax brackets to be carried out in accordance with the economic program. There is concern that future cost of living payments may restart the cycle of higher prices, devaluation, and higher wages in compensation, as well as more dismissals of employees, leading to higher unemployment.

In order to help firms Finance Minister Moda'i says he will now work to lower interest rates even faster than planned.

ALGERIA

Senegal's Kane Meets Ministers on Visit

LD180053 Algiers APS in English 1540 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Algiers, 17 Nov 85 (APS) — Finance Minister Boualem Benhamouda conferred yesterday with visiting Senegalese minister of planning and cooperation, Cheikh Amidou Kane. The two sides surveyed bilateral relations and the prospects of their development.

Earlier, Mr Kane held talks with the minister of town planning, construction and housing, Abderrahmane Belayat. Talks ranged over the prospects of enhancing cooperation in the field of town planning, construction and housing between the two countries.

PRC Vice Premier's Visit, Talks Reviewed

PM131728 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 27 Oct 85 p 3

[Unattributed report: "New Impetus to Bilateral Relations"]

[Text] Two documents relating to the results of the political and economic talks and to multisector cooperation between Algeria and China were signed yesterday at the end of the visit to Algeria by a Chinese delegation chaired by Tian Jiyun, member of the Politburo and vice premier of the PRC State Council.

In the political sphere, emphasis is placed on the excellent nature of relations between Algeria and the PRC, illustrated by the audience granted by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, to Tian Jiyun and by the talks Tian Jiyun had with Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Politburo and head of the party Permanent Secretariat, Abdelhamid Brahimi, prime minister and candidate member of the Politburo, Dr Boualem Benhamouda, minister of finances and member of the Politburo, and Ali Oubouzar, minister of planning and national development.

The signing of the two documents illustrates the strengthening of relations at the economic level. Moreover, the extension of this cooperation in various sectors will be the subject of further discussions in Algeria and Beijing, where it is planned to hold the second session of the joint economic, commercial, and technical cooperation commission for the first half of 1986.

During the Algerian-Chinese talks, chaired on the Algerian side by Messaoudi Zitouni, member of the Central Committee and minister of light industries, and on the Chinese side by Tian Jiyun, an exhaustive examination was made of the state of cooperation by the two sides, who agreed to make every effort to develop and exploit all the real possibilities that exist on either side.

In the sphere of trade a considerable improvement in the trade balance was observed, and that prompted the two partners to take all the appropriate measures to impart new impetus to trade relations in the two countries' mutual and clearly understood interest.

Furthermore, the economic and technical cooperation agreement aims to implement practical measures to promote and expand relations between the two countries in this sphere.

Following the signing of the two documents, Messaoudi Zitouni expressed satisfaction with the tangible results achieved by the two delegations in such a short time and saw it as an "additional practical illustration of our two countries' desire to go ahead with strengthening cooperation for our two peoples' welfare."

"I am convinced that the long march undertaken by our two revolutions must continue to bring us even closer together in the common struggle we are waging to establish ideals of freedom, peace, and prosperity in the world."

Following him Tian Jiyun expressed his satisfaction with the audience granted to him by the president of the republic and the talks he had with officials at the highest level and welcomed the positive results of the talks between the two delegations — talks which open up fruitful prospects stemming from the desire expressed by the two sides to strengthen cooperation and friendship between the two countries, he stated in substance.

Morocco 'Persists' in 'Falsification' on Sahara

LD171355 Algiers APS in English 1125 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Algiers, 17 Nov 85 (APS) — Despite its new shattering defeat at the United Nations, Morocco persists in its policy of scuttle, confusion and historic falsification. Rabat, which can no longer hide from the Moroccan public opinion the severe setback it suffered at the U.N. which was reaffirmed unequivocally the right of Saharan people to independence, is stubbornly fostering confusion amidst the Moroccan people which is worn out by an unfair and useless war.

No matter what the Moroccan press wrote in this respect, the vote in the U.N. confirmed the only viable solution for the Western Sahara issue inspired by the O.A.U. peace plan and contained in Resolution 104 of the O.A.U. and 39/40 of the U.N. The only reasonable and workable proposals are those the international community has just carried by 96 votes to 6.

The approach toward a real peace has been unanimously agreed upon both by the African and the non-aligned countries.

Should we also recall that it is because it aggressed the Saharan people and despoiled them from their legitimate and inalienable rights that the Moroccan regime had been banned from the international community.

Actually, the Moroccan regime has again its back to the wall because it failed to impose the military fait accompli and legitimize its military occupation of Western Sahara.

After having resorted to abuse and delaying manoeuvres to play down at any cost its ineluctable defeat, after it slammed the door as it did earlier in the O.A.U., Morocco declared through its foreign minister and in an about-face of which he alone has the secret "its readiness to welcome any initiative for peace in

Western Sahara". Is it a new manoeuvre in order to play for time and deceive the Moroccan opinion or the expression of bitterness after defeat.

Rabat should seriously ponder over the U.N. vote and cease rebelling against the international community decisions. It is only by agreeing to the international peace plan and negotiating with the S.A.D.R. the end of the fratricide conflict that Morocco could really share in the edification of the grand Arab Maghreb, an ideal aspired after by all the peoples of the region.

LIBYA

U.S. Ban on Libyan Refined Oil Products Examined

LD170457 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 0015 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] The Voice of America has reported that President Reagan issued yesterday a decision banning the importation of any oil quantities refined in the Jamahiriya. London radio has also pointed out the the previous ban that Reagan had imposed upon the Libyan crude oil in 1982 and said that the American Administration (?has noticed) that the Libyans have developed a noticeable capacity to (?to foil) the ban.

JANA's political editor has pointed out the reasons behind Reagan's decision by saying that they can be found in his bitter failure resulting from the various hostile measures that he has taken against the Jamahiriya. The political editor added that failure of such measures has prompted Reagan to intensify them [words indistinct]. The reason behind Reagan's new ban might be his categorical rejection that someone [words indistinct] who can say no to him and as fit of pique toward the Jamahiriya's successfulness in thwarting all his aggressive schemes against it and against the Arab nation.

The editor has said that Reagan has decided to punish us not because we have decided to invade America or to carry out an aggression against it, which we have not done, but because we are calling for the liberation of the Arab nation and its unity and we are instigating the rejection of any submission to American hegemony. We have accepted the challenge and we will continue this challenge because we have decided to die standing and uncowed.

Further Reaction to Reported U.S. 'Plot' Cited

Conference Urges Reponse

LD151841 Tripoli Domestic Service
in Arabic 1330 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] The General Popular Educational Conference of Universities in Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has issued a statement concerning the American plot — exposed by *THE WASHINGTON POST* and aimed against the Libyan Arab people and their revolutionary options — for dissemination among the various Arab, international, and African students' unions and youth unions.

The statement says that President Reagan's personal involvement in this plot is an extremely grave matter, for while CIA plots against the peoples and leaders of progressive countries may be overlooked and faced with denunciation and expressions of displeasure because they are the work of irresponsible bodies that are not subject to any constitutional or legal control, Reagan's recent plot was planned and blessed by a person who has the highest legal responsibility in his country. This makes his responsibility for such unlawful and abominable acts twofold.

The conference statement calls on all world students and youth to take a unified effective stance on a par with the sins of American President Reagan and his country and to reply to his plots by a similar action. The statement affirms that denunciation and declarations of solidarity are no longer sufficient to deter the U.S. Government from pursuing its course of plotting against the free and progressive peoples.

Al-Turayki: Algeria Not Involved

GF170822 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0630 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 17 Nov (WAM) — Dr 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, Libyan secretary of the General People's Congress for Foreign Liaison, has said that Algeria has officially informed Libya that it is not either directly or indirectly connected with what *THE WASHINGTON POST* published regarding Algeria's coordination with the United States and some Arab countries in order to undermine the Libyan regime.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today, Al-Turayki said that direct contacts between the two countries have affirmed that the aim behind involving Algeria's name in this conspiracy is to cause a dispute between the two countries. He affirmed that contacts between the two countries will witness a strong drive forward in the next few days.

Nicaragua Affirms Support

LD171615 Tripoli Domestic Service
in Arabic 1330 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] The Republic of Nicaragua announced its firm condemnation of U.S. plots aimed at undermining the Libyan Arab people's freedom. Vice President Dr Mercado Sergio Ramirez conveyed the Nicaraguan president, Daniel Ortega, and national leadership's greetings to the leader of the revolution and the Libyan Arab people on receiving the secretary of the Libyan Arab people's bureau in Managua on the day before yesterday. The Nicaraguan official expressed his country's firm stand vis-a-vis U.S. plots and said that the government and people of Nicaragua stand in one trench with the Libyan Arab people in its courageous confrontation with all U.S. schemes and plots hatched by the Reagan administration against the Jamahiriya and its revolutionary leadership. Dr Ramirez praised the strong and distinguished relations that link the two friendly peoples in the Jamahiriya and Nicaragua.

Benin President Telephones*LD162041 Tripoli JANA in English 0857 GMT 16 Nov 85*

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Awal 2, Nov. 16, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Yesterday a telephone contact was made between the leader of the revolution and President Ahmed Kerekou of the Republic of Benin.

The president of Benin confirmed his country's denunciation of the U.S. conspiracy against the people of Jamahiriya and the firm, strong standing of Benin to the side of Jamahiriya in its confrontation with all American conspiracies.

UN Delegate Calls for Limiting Right of Veto*LD162224 Tripoli JANA in English 1428 GMT 16 Nov 85*

[Text] New York, Rabi Awal 2, Nov. 16, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Jamahiriya's delegate at the United Nations Legal Committee yesterday in New York called for the Security Council to change its course so as to fulfill its role effectively regarding international peace and security.

The delegate of Jamahiriya last night addressed the Legal Committee pointing out that the Security Council had become paralysed as a result of lack of political will preventing it from exercising its responsibilities in an adequate manner.

Jamahiriya's delegate condemned the misuse of veto and its exploitation for individual goals to the detriment of the interests of the international community and the principle of equality.

Furthermore, the delegate highlighted the lack of cooperation and collegiate spirit within the Security Council.

Jamahiriya's delegate told the Legal Committee that the use of veto by the big powers, especially the United States Government which has always ignored the consequences arising out of its actions, resulted in the lack of confidence in the organisation and its failure to realise the objectives and purposes of the charter of the United Nations.

The delegate urged the international community to review the right of veto enjoyed by the five permanent members of the Security Council and to determine the non procedural matters where veto should be limited or not used. Jamahiriya delegate requested that veto should not be used in defence of acts of aggression and tyranny.

Libya Said To 'Welcome' Mediation Committee Efforts*GF151339 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 15 Nov 85*

[Text] A Libyan diplomatic source has stated that Libya welcomes the meetings of the second committee for clearing the Arab air, meetings which began in Rabat last night with the participation of UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, and Mauritanian President Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, in addition to high-level Iraqi, Libyan, and Palestinian delegations.

In a statement published today in the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, the source affirmed Libya's interest in preserving Arab solidarity. He stated that the Libyan delegation, for its part, will endeavor to facilitate the task of the Arab committee. The Libyan diplomat indicated that one subject will dominate — the attitude toward the Iraq-Iran war — and said that his country will do its utmost to help to end this war.

The paper also quoted responsible Palestinian sources as saying that the Libyan-Palestinian relations have witnessed noticeable progress recently and that the contacts that actually took place between the two sides over a month ago have yielded positive results.

This committee, which has emerged from the extraordinary Arab summit which convened in Casablanca in August, is designed to clear the air between Libya and Iraq and between Libya and the PLO.

JANA: Sudanese General Begins Tripoli Visit 17 Nov*LD171359 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1125 GMT 17 Nov 85*

[Text] Tripoli, 17 Nov (JANA) — General Muhammad Tawfiq al-Khalil, Commander in Chief of People's Armed Forces and member of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, arrived in Tripoli this morning on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

[Tripoli JANA in English at 0924 GMT on 18 November also reports the arrival of General al-Khalil, adding that he is accompanied by "Brigadier Faris Abdallah Hassan (as received), director of the military intelligence."]

Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, Commander in Chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, welcomed Gen Muhammad Tawfiq al-Khalil at Tripoli International Airport. A number of Armed Forces officers also took part in welcoming Gen Tawfiq al-Khalil.

The member of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council told JANA that his visit comes within the framework of the strong brotherly relations that link the Arab people in Libya and Sudan and the desire to strengthen cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries.

Iran's Velayati Arrives, Makes Statement*LD180045 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 18 Nov 85*

[Text] Brother 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived last evening in Tripoli.

In a statement to a JANA correspondent the Iranian minister pointed out that this visit comes within the framework of exchanging the views and coordinating the positions of the two Islamic revolutionary countries. He said that we consider the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Islamic Republic of Iran as the steadfast fortresses in the face of international imperialism. He stressed that the people of the Islamic Republic of Iran are standing by the Libyan Arab people against

all the conspiracies that attempt to violate their freedom. He pointed out that the Iranian people will not hesitate to support the people of the Jamahiriyah in all their rights. The Iranian foreign minister arrived in Tripoli from Damascus.

Syrian Delegation to Arab People's Congress Arrives

LD162006 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Nov (JANA) — The Syrian delegation to the meetings of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress which will be held in Khartoum next week arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening.

The delegation is led by member of the Executive Committee of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Syria 'Abd al-Karim Bilal.

Popular and political and trade unionist delegations from the various parts of the Arab homeland will participate in the meetings that will be held within the framework of the Arab People's Congress in solidarity with the Sudanese people following the triumph of the 6 April revolution, which toppled the defunct Numayri and his repressive totalitarian regime, which had thrown itself in the lap of the West.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Algerian Leader's Telegram

LD160005 Tripoli JANA in English 1450 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Awal 1, Nov. 15, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received a telegram from the Algerian president, Chadli Bendjedid, in reply to the telegram he sent him congratulating him on the celebrations on the 31st anniversary of the outbreak of the Algerian revolution.

The above telegram reads:

"I thank you for your brotherly congratulation and for the attention paid by sisterly Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on the anniversary of the immortal 1st of November.

I entreat God, most exalted and mighty, to realize for the brotherly Arab Libyan people all what they aspire for as to progress and prosperity and also to make us able to achieve our hopes to attain strength, unity and advancement."

Egypt Ruler's 'Lies' Recognizing Israel Condemned

LD171025 Tripoli JANA in English 0944 GMT 17 Nov 85

["Falsifications and Lies by the President of the Egyptian Regime" — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Awal 3, Nov. 17 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Egyptian president cited in his speech before the so-called the People's Assembly a number of falsifications and lies thinking he could fool the Egyptian people and the Arab nation who look upon him as a mere subservient to Al-Sadat's policies which led to the day of the grand stand.

The Egyptian president referred in his speech to what he called "Israel's right to exist".

Israel which the ruler of Egypt was talking about is Israel which owns the nuclear bomb, hostile to the Arab nation and aims at the very existence of the Arabs and relies on war as policy and means for its survival.

The ruler of [words indistinct] in recognising the so-called Israel's right to exist, as did his predecessor who met his fate at the grandstand, he is in fact denying the Arabs the right to exist. That is exactly what the enemy is seeking to achieve using all means and types of force against the Arabs.

These [words indistinct] Egypt's role, he said. We reject the so-called Egypt's return to the Arab arena. We reject these phrases, for they do not comply with reality nor agree with the Egyptian will.

This disgraceful and blatant stand being taken by the Egyptian ruler represents a slap in the face of those Arab rulers for whom treachery became a viewpoint and those who talk too much of the importance of Egypt's role and its return to the Arab fold even if it did not redress high treason.

The hypocrisy with which the Arab rulers competed to present themselves to the ruler of Egypt was met by a slap in their faces which might teach them the lesson the ruler of Egypt is continuing his capitulationist policy and Egypt's attachment to the agreements of shame and humiliation with the enemy which led his predecessor to the inevitable fate of any traitor or stooge.

Egypt's ruler said, in his speech before the People's Assembly, that the problem is as he described it "The discord and conspiracies being hatched against Egypt to undermine its unity and stability in addition to the serious economic situation it is facing."

This is an express recognition by the Egyptian ruler that the economic situation is collapsing. Indeed, a collapse which Egypt has ever suffered. Furthermore, this statement constitutes a recognition that Egypt is full of internal discord which is threatening its national unity. However, what the Egyptian ruler forgot or tried to hide from the Egyptian people is that this serious economic collapse and the discord threatening the unity of the country has never been suffered by Egypt until it recognised the enemy and linked its destiny to America. That is the price to be paid by anyone who recognises the enemy and subjugates itself to America.

The ruler of Egypt, in his speech before the so-called People's Assembly, pointed out that Egypt is facing a new type of war, an economic war: the ending of the services of Egyptians working abroad.

In fact, this proves that ending the services of Egyptians working abroad had negative effects on the Egyptian economy. Also, it shows that the Egyptian regime relies to a great extent on the Egyptian workers remittance from the Arab countries. Moreover, the Egyptian regime's recognition of the enemy and the acute economic crisis being suffered by the country led to social decay and the spread of the sale and taking of all types of drugs.

Tunisian Officer Reportedly Fires on U.S. Adviser

LD151923 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab
Homeland in Arabic 1815 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] A Tunisian officer has opened fire on a U.S. military adviser who was working for the Tunisian forces which have recently been massing on the Tunisian borders with the Jamahiriyah. *AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI*, quoting a European correspondent in Beirut, stressed that the fate of the U.S. adviser is not known.

Tripoli Real Estate Files, Documents Burned

LD171948 Tripoli JANA in English 1815 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Awal 3, Nov. 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The revolutionary force today marched on the records office of real estate in Tripoli and burnt its files and documents to consolidate and radicalise the new Jamahiriyah society where people control power, wealth and arms.

The action was taken by the revolutionary force in Tripoli within the framework of the consolidation of the Libyan Arab citizen's freedom and implementation of the pioneering dicta of the Green Book which stipulate that the house to its inhabitant and land is not the property of anyone. [sentence as received]

The revolutionary force in Tripoli, therefore, have eliminated forever the seals of monopoly of the society's wealth consolidating firm foundations for the people's possession of its wealth and resources.

The revolutionary force in Tripoli issued a statement in which they asserted the need to eradicate all remnants of the backward and reactionary society and the total elimination of all its bases founded on exploitation, tyranny and dictatorship. The revolutionary force reaffirmed that all forms of slavery, wage and rent practiced by a gang of exploiters who sold their honour and dignity to colonialism and ousted reactionary regime must disappear.

The revolutionary force reasserted that their historical march was in compliance with the decisions of the basic people's congresses on the condensation of the dicta of the Green Book and the burning of all reactionary laws and decisions.

The revolutionary force called for the need to affirm and entrench the human concepts and eternal principles brought about by the great 1st September Revolution spearheaded by leader, teacher, thinker and revolutionary Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi.

The revolutionary force called, in its statement, on the masses of all basic people's congresses to burn all real estate registers throughout Jamahiriyah to consolidate the free society where the citizens control power, wealth and arms.

Jabir Addresses Graduation of First Paratroopers

LD151652 Tripoli Domestic Service
in Arabic 1330 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Yesterday morning Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, attended the graduation of the first batch of the vanguards of the armed people's paratroops force. The graduation ceremony started with an exercise in free-fall parachuting by students, graduates, employees, and producers.

Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir addressed the graduates. He affirmed to them that the Arab people relies immensely on them as the vanguards — indeed armed vanguards for the people. He said that the creation of the armed people is not an impossible matter, particularly as these graduates will be joining this important and vital corps to become fighters and supporters of freedom everywhere.

The commander in chief of the Armed Forces saluted the graduating cadets and said that it was a great pleasure to him to attend this graduation ceremony and to see them dropping on this land, which was at one time the scene of operations by foreign troops during World War II and which is today welcoming our sons on whom we rely greatly in liberating their Arab lands.

Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir and a number of officers of the Armed Forces and secretaries of the popular committees in the Benghazi municipality handed over the graduation certificates and insignias to the paratroop graduates.

It has been decided to grant the first batch of graduates who passed the basic paratroops course, the Medal of the Great September in appreciation of the efforts they have exerted during their training to become the vanguard of the armed people in the paratroops corps. This is the first time for paratroops heroes of cadets, graduates, staff, and producers. The graduation ceremony was attended by a number of Armed Forces officers and secretaries of the popular committees in the Benghazi municipality.

MAURITANIA**Head of State Departs for Morocco 14 Nov**

AB142033 Nouakchott Domestic Service
in French 1430 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Excerpt] According to a communique issued by the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN], His Excellency Colonel Maouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, CMSN chairman and head of state, left Nouakchott this morning for Rabat.

Returns, Views Conference

LD180020 Nouakchott Domestic Service
in Arabic 2300 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Colonel Maouiya Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, returned this evening to the capital from Morocco.

The president gave the following statement to the national press: In the period between 14 and 17 November 1985, I participated in the work of the committee for reconciling the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Iraq, which stemmed from the Casablanca extraordinary summit and which is commissioned to settle the differences between these two fraternal countries. During its consultations this committee, which includes Morocco and the UAE in addition to our country, was able to achieve tangible progress toward the fulfillment of its mission. The brothers in Libya and Iraq have shown a clear readiness to overcome the differences and to replace disputes by understanding.

The work of the committee was crowned in particular by adopting [word indistinct] of complementary measures, which specify sending envoys to the brothers the Presidents [title as heard] Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi and Saddam Husayn in order to consolidate the efforts that have been exerted until now toward finally purifying the ties of destiny that bind the two countries of all that disturbs them.

MOROCCO

Basri Takes Over Information Ministry From Filali

LD162141 Rabat Domestic Service
in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] The Ministry of the Royal Household, Protocol, and the Chancellery [as heard] announces that on 15 November 1985 King Hassan II relieved Abdellatif Filali, the minister of foreign affairs, cooperation, and information, from his post at the Ministry of Information. The post is given to Driss Basri, who becomes minister of interior and information.

Mauritanian Leader Meets King, Ends Visit

Received By King

LD171428 Rabat Domestic Service
in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] A short while ago at the royal palace His Majesty King Hassan II received Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, who was accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Mauritania, Ahmed Ould Minnih. This audience was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Moulay Rashid and the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Abdellatif Filali.

Comments, Departs 17 Nov

LD171643 Rabat Domestic Service
in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Mauritanian President Maaouiya Ould Sidi 'Ahmed Taya left Morocco this afternoon for home following his participation in the meeting of the Arab committee for clearing the Arab air, the meetings of which were chaired in Rabat by King Hassan II.

Regarding the results of his visit to Morocco and his participation in the work of the Arab committee for clearing the Arab air the Mauritanian president said:

[Begin recording] At the beginning I would like to remind you that this meeting was held within the framework of the resolutions of the Casablanca summit for clearing the Arab air. During our meetings here we were able to take a considerable step along this path. I am confident that the clear readiness of the Libyan and Iraqi brothers to overcome their differences will guarantee that we will reach the results we hope for, God willing. As for the fraternal relations between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, they were at the center of my attention. My visit to Morocco was an opportunity to consolidate these relations. In conclusion, on departing the Kingdom of Morocco I would like to express sincere thanks to His Majesty King Hassan II and to the fraternal Moroccan people for the hospitality given to me and to my delegation throughout our stay in Rabat. Thank you. [end recording]

An honor guard of the light security brigade was mounted at the Sale-Rabat airport to salute the Mauritanian head of state, who was seen off by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali, Moroccan Ambassador in Nouakchott Abdelrahman al-Kohan, Mauritanian Ambassador in Rabat Bakkar Ould Sidi Hiba, Governor of Rabat-Sale Oman Ben Shamsi, and others.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Departs for Oman 17 November

JN171200 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 17 Nov (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council [TMC] Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Shahab left for the Sultanate of Oman this morning to take part in its national day celebrations. He is accompanied by TMC member Major General Hamadah 'Abd al-'Athim and Education Minister Dr Bashir Haj al-Tum. Gen Siwar al-Dhahab was seen off by TMC Vice Chairman General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah, Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Da'Allah, TMC members, and the Omani ambassador in Khartoum.

TMC Views Leader's Omani Trip, Lifting of Curfew

JN161825 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 16 Nov (SUNA) — In a session today the Transitional Military Council [TMC] discussed special arrangements for the visit a Sudanese delegation under General Siwar al-Dhahab will pay to the Sultanate of Oman tomorrow.

TMC spokesman General Yusuf Husayn said the TMC heard a security report on the lifting of curfew in the national capital on Wednesday. The TMC was also briefed on progress in the investigation of those accused of being behind the incidents that took place late last September — incidents that dictated the imposition of the curfew. The TMC spokesman explained that the investigation with the military defendants will be completed soon.

Leaders Discuss, Approve Guarantees for SPLM*JN141455 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 14 Nov 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Nov (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council (TMC), and Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Da'Allah have discussed the guarantees demanded by the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) to ensure the arrival of its delegation in Khartoum to hold talks with the uprising forces in the country.

In another development, informed sources said here today that the SPLM has received a notification of primary approval from Gen Siwar al-Dhahab and Dr al-Jazuli to issue a joint statement providing these guarantees.

TMC Vice Chairman General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl asserted that the guarantees demanded by John Garang are possible to meet. He pointed out in this respect the decision adopted by the TMC to grant a general amnesty to all those who carried arms against the regime of the deposed Numayri.

Council of Ministers Discusses Garang Message*JN151448 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 15 Nov 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Nov (SUNA) — Housing and Construction Minister Dr Amin Makki Madani has said that the Council of Ministers has objectively discussed and analyzed Colonel John Garang's message. He added that the message includes several positive points, which are: Acceptance of national unity, democracy, and peace, rejection of military solutions, and acceptance of the principle of dialogue and negotiations with the Sudanese parties, trade unions, government, and Armed Forces. He pointed out that the Council of Ministers is currently busy explaining some points that were misinterpreted.

In a statement to SUNA, Dr Madani spoke about the proposed constitutional conference that will be held in Madani in the Central Region. He said that the important thing is that no Sudanese side should come to the conference with preconditions so that an agreement can be guaranteed by an agreed charter.

Trade Unions Strike on Salary, Other Issues*JN161750 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 16 Nov 85*

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 16 (SUNA) — Trade unions of workers and employees in universities and high institutes have today staged a strike which is declared to continue till next Tuesday. Strikers demand the independence of the universities and high institutes and the lifting the domination of the public service establishment pertinent to the salary structures.

On the other hand, the trade union of petroleum workers and employees, trade union of Total, Mobil, and Shell Companies, in addition to Port Sudan refinery employees have staged today a strike that continues till next Tuesday. The strike protests against Zakat and Taxation Chamber No 28 which the strikers said it had "stolen" the employees' (?acquisitions).

Moreover, the administrative officers have carried out their strike in force from today.

Meanwhile the executive committee of secondary schools trade union affirmed that the declared strike would not be lifted unless the general assembly agreed. The striker "teachers" demand the separation of their administration "intermediate schools" from others and the allocation of a leading post to the intermediate administration.

Telecommunications Strike*JN131506 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1448 GMT 13 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 13 Nov (SUNA) — The Telecommunications Alliance of Trade Unions, which comprises nine trade union bodies with about 9,000 members, began their 1-week strike this morning. The walkout was reported to be 100 percent throughout Sudan.

Strike Ends 16 Nov*JN161758 Khartoum SUNA in English 1717 GMT 16 Nov 85*

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 16 (SUNA) — The workers grouping of telecommunication public corporation today lifted a three-day strike called for more better work conditions. On the other hand the Cabinet will hold later on an emergency meeting to discuss situation in the country in the light of the strikes wave which overwhelmed Sudan recently.

Da'Allah Comments*JN171546 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1438 GMT 17 Nov 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 17 Nov (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Da'Allah has affirmed that the current conflict over the limited amount of bread in Sudan, whether through staging sit-ins or strikes, will further complicate matters. The amount of bread will decrease as the national effort to produce it diminishes. In his speech over the radio today on the occasion of the signing of the charter for the defense of democracy, he explained that violations of labor laws will not end problems and that the amount of bread will grow only through efforts and sweat.

The prime minister expressed hope that Sudan's open climate will not tempt conflicting forces inside and outside the region to resolve their disputes in Sudan, adding: I am afraid that forces that do not want us to achieve stability in the country and end the current economic crisis will distract our attention from sound economic planning, solving our problems, and preparing for the elections in order to hand over power to an elected government at the end of the transitional period.

It is noteworthy that strikes have increased recently despite efforts to meet the various demands.

Leaders of Groups React to New Elections Act

TU Alliance Finds Fault

JN161112 Khartoum SUNA in English 1045 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 16, (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council and the Council of Ministers have totally ignored the role of the New Forces in the April popular uprising, 'Awad al-Karim Muhammad Ahmad, secretary general of the Trade Unions Alliance, said in remarks on the recently endorsed elections act.

The act, endorsed by the two councils last Wednesday, divided the country into 272 constituencies, of which 247 are geographical constituencies and the remainder are (25) offered to graduates of universities and higher institutes.

Ahmad said the Alliance's view was that the New Forces (N.F.) were to be represented by 50 percent in the Constituent Assembly.

He defined the (N.F.) as the workers, professionals and farmers involved in the production process and organized in trade unions.

He said the Alliance's General Assembly will hold an emergency meeting today to discuss means of securing democracy.

SACP Rejects Act

JN161801 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 16 (SUNA) — The spokesman of the Sudanese African Congress Party (SACP) Lam Akol has criticized the elections act which was approved by the government recently. The elections act gives the graduates 25 seats in the coming parliament.

Mr. Akol said that his party rejects the ignorance of representing workers, farmers, professionals, youth, and women in the coming parliament.

The general elections will be held next April.

Southern Alliance Agrees

JN161740 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, nov 16 (SUNA) — The Political Alliance for the Southern Sudan has agreed upon the elections act which was been approved by the Transitional Military Council (TMC) and the Council of Ministers. The leader of the Political Alliance for the Southern Sudan, Samuel Aru, expressed satisfaction over the representation of the graduates [as received] in the Constituent Assembly, which [is] stipulated in the act.

Mr. Aru is the deputy premier and irrigation minister. The elections act gives graduates 25 seats in the Constituent Assembly.

Dafallah Receives Jordanian Minister, Messages

JN161855 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1735 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Nov (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Dafallah has received a written message from Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan on the occasion of the symposium on desertification that will begin here tomorrow, Sunday. The message was delivered by Jordanian Agriculture Minister Ahmad Dakhqan when Dafallah received him today.

In his message Prince Hasan explains that his many commitments and circumstances prevent him from attending the symposium. He also explains the steps he has taken to draw attention to the problems and challenges Sudan is experiencing at all levels.

The two sides discussed bilateral relations and cooperation in all fields. Dakhqan also conveyed Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i's greetings to his Sudanese counterpart.

National Front Adheres to Islamic Principles

JN151754 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Nov (SUNA) — An official in the Sudanese National Front has stressed that [words indistinct] will continue to fight in the national arena in order to lay down the pillars of Islam in the society. In a statement here today, front leader 'Abd al-Rahman Idris said: We offered 25 martyrs in the national events against deposed President Numayri in 1975 for the sake of our national and Islamic convictions. We will continue to be in the Islamic trench to defend these convictions.

He added that the front will coordinate with all national forces that agree with its approach. He said that the front will continue its efforts to build its bases and structure in order to enter the coming elections.

TUNISIA

Mzali Briefs Bourguiba, Departs for Oman

LD151854 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] This morning at the Republican Palace in Carthage President Habib Bourguiba met with Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of the interior, in the presence of Habib Bourguiba Jr, presidential private adviser, and Mansour Skhiri, minister in charge of the Presidential Office. Mzali conveyed the feelings of love of the people of Sfax Province to President Bourguiba and acquainted him with the progress of the development projects there, particularly the project pertaining to the establishment of the Tunisian-Korean steel pipe plant, which will replace the (?Anteca) plant and thus overcome the pollution problem the people of Sfax have been complaining about.

The grand combatant asked Mohamed Mzali to convey a message of fraternity and appreciation to his brother sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, the sultan of Oman, on the occasion of the official visit which Prime Minister Mzali started today to Oman.

Mohammed Mzali left this morning for the Sultanate of Oman on an official visit lasting 3 days at the invitation of Sultan of Oman Qabus ibn Sa'id. He was accompanied by Abderrazzak Kefi, minister of information; Mohamed Kraiem, minister of transport; Ahmed bin Arfah, secretary of state to the minister of foreign affairs; and a number of chiefs of national information media. They were seen off by a number of cabinet ministers and members of the party Political Bureau. The visit falls within the framework of Tunisia's participation in the Sultanate of Oman's 15th celebration of its national day and of the efforts to bolster relations of friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal countries in all fields.

WESTERN SAHARA

Communique Issued on PCE Delegation's SDAR Visit
PM141618 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish
 31 Oct-6 Nov 85 p 3

[Spanish Communist Party (PCE)-Polisario joint communique]

[Text] During the PCE delegation's stay in the liberated territories of the Sahara and the talks with the Polisario leaders, the following joint communique was signed, which contains their joint analysis of the region's problems, the Spanish Government's stance, and its international implications.

1 The PCE reiterates that the Polisario is the Saharan people's sole legitimate representative and the sole valid interlocutor for discussing any issue concerning the territorial area of the Western Sahara.

2 The PCE reaffirms its full support for the Saharan people's inalienable rights to self-determination and independence, considering that the SDAR is the genuine and legitimate expression of that people's aspirations, and expresses satisfaction at its confirmation as a full OAU member, as well as at the many recognitions and the increasing following it enjoys worldwide.

3 Referring to Spanish-Saharan official relations, the two sides are distressed to find that these are still undermined by the consequences and the spirit of the 14 November 1975 Madrid tripartite agreement, whereby the Spanish Government perpetrated a historic betrayal and an international juridical misdeed by handing over and allocating the Saharan sovereign territory to the Moroccan and Mauritanian expansionist ambitions, whose direct consequences today — 10 years later — are the continuation of the Moroccan colonial war against the SDAR and the instability in northwest Africa, the sufferings of the Moroccan and Saharan people, and the misfortunes of tens of thousands of Spanish fishermen.

4 The two sides have reached the firm conviction that the natural relations that should objectively exist between the SDAR and Spain, determined by their situation of geographical proximity, the common human and cultural ties, and mutual interests, can only be achieved on the basis of the official and public denunciation of the above-mentioned tripartite agreement by the Madrid government.

They therefore issue an appeal to all democratic forces and to public opinion in Spain to make the denunciation of the ignominious tripartite agreement by the Madrid government an urgent demand and the foremost condition for making good the historical debt resulting from it and as a starting point for sound relations to the advantage of our two countries and peoples.

5 The PCE reiterated its stance as regards the machinegunning of the *Junquito* — an occurrence also regretted by the Polisario.

6 The two sides condemn the recent measures adopted by the current Madrid government of closing the Polisario's information offices and expelling its representatives from Spanish territory and regard this decision as part of a deliberate policy of complicity with Morocco's aggressive and totalitarian regime. In this connection the Polisario enormously appreciates and thanks the PCE and all the other political forces for their expressions of condemnation of this unfortunate and grave political initiative by Madrid and the tokens of support for and solidarity with the Saharan people's just cause given by all Spain's peoples.

7 The Polisario reiterated to the PCE the SDAR authorities' full understanding of the plight of the thousands of Spanish families that depend financially on fishing in the Saharan territorial waters, and to this effect the Polisario informs the PCE of the SDAR Government's full and sincere readiness to provide a felicitous and appropriate solution to a problem whose consequences are being paid for mainly by the Spanish fishermen, and this requires the necessary effort by the Spanish Government.

When analyzing the international situation, the Polisario and the PCE expressed their deep concern at the atmosphere of tension resulting from imperialism's aggressive policy against Third World countries and from the economic crisis, intensified by the disproportionate foreign debt and persistent drought, the consequences of which are being suffered by a large proportion of mankind, particularly Africa.

In this context, the two sides express their utmost contempt for and condemnation of South Africa's ignominious racist system of apartheid, which is oppressing and killing millions of Africans in that country and Namibia, and its policy of constant aggression against the Frontline countries.

The two sides express their full support for the liberation movements in that region — the ANC and SWAPO — and demand the adoption of determined and real economic, political, and military sanctions by the Western countries in order to extirpate this odious colonialist manifestation of apartheid.

Broaching the situation in Latin America, the two sides express their concern at the escalation of U.S. interventionism in Central America, especially against Nicaragua and the Salvadoran people's struggle, and reiterate their staunchest support for and solidarity with the Sandinist government and the progressive forces in El Salvador, just as they urge implementation of the Contadora group's plan for peace in Central America.

The Polisario and the PCE reiterate their unconditional support for and solidarity with the Chilean people's struggle against General Pinochet's fascist regime and the struggle of the other peoples in Latin America fighting against tyrannies' last redoubts.

Referring to the Middle East, the two sides express their condemnation of the Zionists regime's colonial policy against the Palestinian people and its constant attacks on the countries of the Arab nation. In this framework, they reiterate their staunch support for the Palestinian people's legitimate struggle, under the PLO's leadership, express their most sincere condemnation of the Zionist aggression to which the Republic of Tunisia was recently subjected, and call for unity among the Arab peoples in order to restore their dignity, as the whole guarantee of resisting Zionism effectively.

When assessing the PCE secretary general's visit to the SDAR's liberated territories, the two sides found with satisfaction that it has fully and completely fulfilled all its aims, constituted a substantial contribution to the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity between the Spanish and Saharan peoples, and is of a historic nature, not only because it is the first by the PCE's top leader but also because of the political situation in which it takes place.

In the course of this visit, the PCE has ascertained on the spot the SDAR's considerable social and cultural achievements, particularly as regards the preservation and promotion of Spanish among the Saharan people, and deeply regrets the Spanish Government's indifference toward devoting the proper attention and support to this cultural effort.

The PCE takes this opportunity to issue a solemn appeal to all progressive and justice-loving governments and political forces in the world to recognize the SDAR and support with all means at their disposal the Polisario's just struggle for its country's independence and national sovereignty.

[Signed] For the Polisario: Bachir Mustafa Sayed, member of the Executive Committee and the Polisario Politburo's Standing Secretariat

For the PCE: Gerardo Iglesias, PCE Secretary General

Um Legta, 23 October 1985

Ali Beiba Interviewed on Relations With Spain
PM131451 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA
in Spanish 22 Oct 85 p 4

[Interview with "Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Prime Minister" Mahfoud Ali Beiba by Rafael Wirth; date and place not given]

[Excerpt][Wirth] Mr Prime Minister, the Spanish public are very sensitive about machine-gunnings of fishing boats, and even more sensitive when an armed attack on a Navy ship, with the death of a petty officer, occurs. What can you say?

[Ali Beiba] I will point out to you a very elementary fact. We are in a world where international laws apply, and we, too, have the same sensitivity that the Spanish people have. We also have that sensitivity toward our sovereignty. The Saharan territorial waters are of a special nature: The painful and unacceptable situation in which we live today is the outcome of a policy pursued by Spanish governments for 100 years. Perhaps those who signed the Madrid tripartite agreements did not consider our nation's interests. Perhaps they were concluded under the influence of individual interests and a wrong assessment of the situation both in the previous period and in the current period. We hoped that with the change in Spain the situation could be assessed more logically and realistically, and hence steps could be taken toward correcting a historical responsibility, where there was a betrayal of a people, and we also believe that practices of this kind in our era are totally unacceptable. Everything that happens is only a consequence of this fact. Our country is experiencing a war situation. It was not of our doing. It is the result of a badly conducted and badly completed policy, and especially in the Spanish democratic process it was very confused. Spain's policy must be conducted on the basis of both current and future factors. The Canary Islands fishermen, the civilians, the fishing boats, and the Saharan people are casualties of that policy pursued by Madrid. Because the Saharan people also show the effects of that policy: Our country is occupied and our citizens are being killed daily by the air force, machine-gunnings, or imprisonment.

[Wirth] But could not the Polisario select its targets better? Does not the attack on the Spanish warship seem a grave matter to you?

[Ali Beiba] A warship in a country's territorial waters is committing an act of aggression. That warship was found a mile from the coast, without prior notification to our state, our government.

[Wirth] But if the Madrid government does not recognize the Saharan Government, what prior contacts will they have?

[Ali Beiba] If the Spanish Government does not recognize our sovereignty, this is to disregard the situation, and the results have been seen. We recognize our sovereignty, uphold it, and accept the consequences.

[Wirth] What steps should be taken as regards fisheries by Madrid and by the SDAR Government in order to avoid problems?

[Ali Beiba] We have always been clear. We are not opposed to Spanish fishing boats operating in Saharan territorial waters, but always on the sole condition that they do not fly the Moroccan flag. That is the sole requirement.

[Wirth] In Spain, the people and their leaders, too, are aware that there is a debt toward the Saharan people. What contacts have there been recently to make good that debt?

[Ali Beiba] Democracy means recognizing the right peoples have to free self-determination. We have always maintained relations with the all the governments there have been in Spain, but between promises and deeds there is a great distance. We want results, not promises. If Spain made a mistake in the past and

approached this in a perspective of war and destruction, I believe that it is opportune now for it to seek a peaceful solution, following the international trend.

[Wirth] Do you not believe that those mistakes made by the Madrid government are also due to the naivety with which you believed in some promises in 1975?

[Ali Beiba] We may be naive, but we believe in renewal; we believe in change. The various Spanish governments' colonial course has always followed the same pattern — to abandon, reach agreement with other countries, and, in the case of the Saharan people, to help the invader, because the list of military equipment that the Spanish Government supplies to Morocco is enormous. We are disenchanted with the Socialist government and will be dissatisfied until there is a change in its international policy. The Spanish defense minister has visited Morocco and concluded his agreements, his sales.

[Wirth] The Polisario now has, in general, a bad image in Spain. What would the Saharan Republic's Government do to change that image?

[Ali Beiba] It is a whole task of opinion-forming, with sufficient time. We have always distinguished between the Spanish people as a whole and their governments. The historical and cultural ties necessitate a rapprochement between the two peoples. If this government, or the previous government, or the Francoist government have betrayed that historical responsibility, the Spanish people cannot be pleased with what their leaders have done.

[Wirth] Could relations between the SDAR and the Algiers government deteriorate? Because Madrid maintains relations with Algeria, and it is also the Algerian Government that gives you the greatest assistance....

[Ali Beiba] Algeria has its policy, and it rests solely with it to define it, but I believe that if the Spanish policy is one of alignment with Morocco, then certainly — there is no doubt — this will harm relations with other countries. If Spain takes the view that the region is composed of only one or two countries, I believe that this is a one-sided view and is very mistaken. The policy that is called one of balance but in practice is one of alignment with the aggressor will have very negative results.

Sudden Turnabout

[Wirth] Have you conducted self-criticism of your mistakes in relations between the Polisario and the Madrid government?

[Ali Beiba] I believe that we have made no mistakes — at least, grave mistakes — for such a sudden turnabout to occur. We have been as flexible as possible: The Spanish fishing boats can operate in Saharan territorial waters without any condition other than not flying the Moroccan flag. If we have not sought recognition of the SDAR — at least for the present — and had only a mission without diplomatic status, I believe that we have been very flexible. But I believe that it is somewhat illogical if this is viewed with lack of interest. There is no explanation for it. Morocco is carrying the blackmail based on fisheries and on Ceuta and Melilla as far as it pleases.

[Wirth] Do you believe that the SDAR should discuss certain issues with Spain more at the state level than at prime minister level?

[Ali Beiba] Talking with a government does not allow you to question a country's political institutions. It is an element of sovereignty. There are Spanish institutions, and we have talked with the government. We cannot choose the interlocutor. We have talked through the most official channels, but those who do not wish to talk with the Polisario will not talk with the SDAR, because the Polisario and the SDAR are the same thing.

[Wirth] Following the Polisario delegation's expulsion from Madrid, will the negotiations with the Spanish Government, if any, be at the level of the Saharan Republic or at the level of the Polisario?

[Ali Beiba] The Madrid government says that it has taken that decision against the Polisario and not against the Saharan people, but the Saharan people and the Polisario are — I insist — the same thing.

[Wirth] Would you now agree to open the Polisario's office in Madrid under the same conditions as previously?

[Ali Beiba] We will not request that that office be reopened until there is a clear explanation from the Spanish Government.

[Wirth] Were relations with Spain better under Adolfo Suarez' government?

[Ali Beiba] No, I cannot say better, but they were more definite, clearer. For instance, the arms embargo on Morocco. And when Mr Suarez met with the Polisario secretary general, he did not do so secretly.

[Wirth] The Polisario has changed from being a guerrilla group into an entity with a conventional, traditional, and well-equipped army. Can it be stated that the Saharan Republic's Army could defeat Morocco's Army?

[Ali Beiba] Maybe we are small and have a small army, but neither can Morocco impose a military solution nor can we do so, but over the past 10 years we have been acquiring experience and equipment and we are larger. It has not been possible to rectify the Moroccan economy because there has been a military conflict on which millions of dollars are spent, and there is discontent among the people. Moroccan economic sectors are experiencing the repercussions of this situation. Moreover, it is impossible to exterminate our people. If Moroccan intransigence persists and the military escalation develops increasingly, I believe that this will have its repercussions on peace and security both in the region and in the Mediterranean, especially. This would be a source of concern not only for the small countries, but also for the two great powers. Moreover, Morocco will have to reach a conclusion: In a war more is spent than is gained, and in peace more is gained than is lost.

[Wirth] What conditions do you demand for holding the postponed referendum for self-determination?

[Ali Beiba] This issue actually bothers me a great deal. Despite the 10-year occupation, Morocco has found that the young people who were 9 years old when the war broke out are leaving the Moroccan occupation. Morocco believed that it could assimilate all the Saharans it holds under its occupation, but that has failed. Morocco does not wish to hold a referendum because it cannot be a witness to its defeat. An atmosphere must be created to enable a referendum to be held, because Saharan citizens cannot be consulted under Moroccan machine guns.

Cultural situation

[Wirth] How do you feel being so many years on territory that does not belong to the Saharan people, being on Algerian soil?

[Ali Beiba] Women, children, and old people are in these camps. The other section of the population are within our liberated territory. But to answer your question, it is a very normal, perhaps bitter, feeling. The camps are here because of a need for security. Over these 10 years the record is very positive, not only in the military sphere but also in the preparation of our population structures. So our people are not a prey to despair.

[Wirth] Recently — 12 October — you signed scientific and technical agreement with Cuba. What form will that assistance take? What political connotations are there?

[Ali Beiba] We are a Spanish-speaking people, and Spanish is very important to us in an education policy. The children study Spanish from the third year at primary school, and from the seventh year, which is the first of secondary education, most subjects are studied in Spanish. We have inherited a cultural and language situation that we wish to preserve. To that end, education and agreements for training skilled personnel have been discussed in semi-official and official negotiations with Spain, but Spain has not assisted us. We have Saharan students in many Spanish-speaking countries — in Cuba, Panama, and Mexico. With Cuba we have shaped relations by signing cultural and scientific agreements, but this has no political connotation.

[Wirth] How do you explain Spain's history to the Saharan children — especially the years before and after 1975?

[Ali Beiba] The History of that period to which you refer is taught as it is, and on the basis of Spanish documents and magazines the whole process that has taken place over the past 100 years is

explained. In this case history cannot be manipulated. During that lengthy process there have been Spanish citizens who were very correct people, there have been people who were less correct, and there have been people who were more corrupt.

[Wirth] Now, it will be 10 years 14 November since the signing of the Madrid agreements whereby you were dispossessed of your territory. How do you view the situation?

[Ali Beiba] The country was partitioned 10 years ago. It seems, again, that Spain has not changed in its policy: It is disregarding a people, and it is inconceivable that it should act in the way it is acting. Another 14 November is approaching, and still nothing has been done to change, to correct the mistakes. And that is where we are.

SDAR Minister on 'Failure' of Moroccan Strategy

LD180406 Algiers APS in English 1542 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Algiers, 17 Nov 85 (APS) — In an interview to the mouthpiece of the F.L.N. party, the weekly *REVOLUTION AFRICAINE*, the Saharan Defence Minister Brahim Ghali dealt with the failure of the strategy of Moroccan "defensive walls" which lost Morocco huge sums of money, the riposte of Saharan combatants to this strategy and their adaptation to this new form of war. The Saharan minister recalled that this Rabat strategy of "walls" was first aimed at reducing the continuing routs of the Moroccan Army and at protecting the Moroccan south from Saharan attacks.

After noting that "the domination on the ground — the king's favorite argument — has lost its sense as the monarchist troops have lost the initiative of action", the Saharan official underlined that the end of the conflict will be disastrous for Morocco as it is impossible for it to continue war. Mr Ghali stated in this context that "the war has had important internal social consequences in Morocco".

The Saharan defence minister added that the Saharan fighters have adapted themselves with the new situation. Dealing with the visit of Western military attaches invited by the Polisario front, Mr Brahim Ghali said that this visit is aimed at making Western countries reconsider their position about the Saharan reality and the aspirations of the Saharan people to independence.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Returns From USSR, DPRK Visits

EA172324 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Secretary of the workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] chairman and commander in chief of the revolutionary armed forces, arrived back in Addis Ababa tonight at the end of his visit to the USSR and the DPRK at the head of a high-ranking Revolutionary Ethiopian delegation.

On arrival at Bole International Airport in Addis Ababa Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam was welcomed by Comrade Fikre Selassie Wogderes, member of the WPE Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Fischa Desta, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPE Central Committee. Also present at the welcoming ceremony were candidate members of the WPE Central Committee Political Bureau, ministers, WPE Central Committee members, and members of the diplomatic corps. During the ceremony a guard of honor that was awaiting the arrival of our comrade revolutionary leader saluted him. It was inspected by our comrade revolutionary leader.

Residents of Addis Ababa city lined both sides of the road to give our revolutionary leader a warm welcome. At the welcoming ceremony at Bole International Airport various cultural groups gave the ceremony color by performing different dances.

Wubeshet Departs on East Europe Tour 15 Nov

EA152337 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Summary] Wubeshet Desie, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee member and secretary, left for Bucharest today on the first leg of a four-nation visit to Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

Cuban Education Minister Arrives 15 Nov

EA152110 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] A 4-man Cuban delegation led by the minister of higher education, Comrade Dr Fernando Vecino Alegret, arrived in Addis Ababa today to hold discussions on future joint endeavors in education, based on the relations in education existing between the two countries.

EPLF Claims Regime Vehicles Destroyed by Mines

EA180023 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Five enemy vehicles have been destroyed by land mines planted by the engineering department of the EPLF. Four of the

vehicles were destroyed around Barka, Haykota, Kerkebet, and (Kur), while the fifth was destroyed on the road between Mendefera and (Kinakina).

SOMALIA

Government Issues Statement Before U.S.-USSR Summit

EA151927 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] A statement on the summit between the U.S. President and the Soviet Leader in Geneva later this month, which was released by the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Foreign Ministry today, said that reduction of the dangerous weapons to be discussed would be beneficial to mankind. The statement adds that the people of the world and, in particular, the Somali people, expect the summit, which will be held 19-20 November, to produce tangible results in halting the arms race. The banning of nuclear arms is the dream of mankind. If implemented, it will greatly ease the uncertainty of the world population.

The SDR Foreign Ministry statement went on to say that in addition to discussions on an end to the arms race, the summit between the two superpower leaders will also review global stability and peace, particularly in the various regions of the world. Therefore, the SDR Government sees fit at this juncture to state once again its position on the current crisis in the Horn of Africa and the cause of the crisis.

The statement says that history bears witness to the fact that not long ago the imperialist Abyssinian government colonized peoples and places that were never part and parcel of Abyssinian territory, including western Somali-land. Documents exist that prove that the Abyssinian colonizers received assistance from the European governments that assembled in Berlin in 1884 to divide up Africa.

The statement further adds that the ugly injustice in the Horn of Africa, which has been perpetuated by successive Abyssinian colonizers, has created permanent tension, insecurity, instability, and confrontation in the region. The Abyssinian colonizers have vitiated all attempts by people in the colonized areas to bring about peace in the region. The obdurate and chauvinistic attitude of successive Abyssinian colonizers compelled the people in the colonized areas of Western Somalia, Somali Abo, Eritrea, and Tigray to take up arms to free themselves from the colonial yoke. The armed struggle by these colonized people has one aim: This is to achieve justice and self-determination for their people.

The statement says that the SDR Government considers that the only solution to the crisis in the Horn of Africa is for the people living in the area to be given their legitimate right to freedom and independence.

The statement by the SDR Foreign Ministry further says that the SDR Government is very hopeful that the outcome of the summit will be instrumental in bringing about lasting peace in the Horn of Africa.

Finally, the SDR Government hopes that if the two leaders raise the issue of the Horn of Africa at their Geneva summit, they will support the human and political rights of the people living under Abyssinian colonialism.

Government Forces in Northwest Reportedly Mutiny

EA180501 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Reports from the northwest region of the country say the mutiny by the 26th Division of the forces loyal to the dictatorial Siad Barre regime continues to intensify. The reports say that the mutiny started early this month among units stationed at (Labi Sagaleh) and Cadaadley in Hargeisa District. The reports from (Labi Sagaleh) and Cadaadley say that the forces stationed at the two bases mutinied on 9 November. Two officers were killed and several soldiers wounded following a shoot-out among the servicemen.

TANZANIA

Ugandan Head of State Arrives, Begins Talks

EA181201 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The military leader of the Uganda Government, General Tito Okello, arrived in Dar es Salaam this morning for talks with President Ali Hassan Mwinyi. Gen Tito Okello is accompanied by his minister for foreign affairs, Mr Olara Otunnu; the commander of the Uganda armed forces, Major General Bazilio Okello; and other government leaders.

On arrival at the Dar es Salaam Airport the leader of the Uganda Government was received by the prime minister and first vice-president, Joseph Warioba, and other party and government leaders.

The talks have opened at State House, Dar es Salaam.

Mwinyi Addresses Press, Diplomats on Policy

EA180532 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Dar es salaam: President Ali Hassan Mwinyi said today that there will be transfers of civil servants from the Zanzibar Government to union government organs and vice-versa in order to strengthen the union. He was addressing his first news conference with the local media since assuming power 11 days ago, at State House in Dar es Salaam.

He said such transfers would enable civil servants from both parts of the united republic to make on-the-spot observation and judgement about issues arising in the day-to-day running of union affairs.

Ndugu Mwinyi said the party and the union government still had the duty of re-educating the individuals who had attempted to

pollute the political atmosphere in the country out of ignorance and fear.

The president pointed out that most of the economic problems facing the country originated from poor performance in the agricultural sector, which required more resources, expertise and incentives to farmers to motivate them. He told the reporters that the second-phase government would implement with vigor the national agricultural policy drawn up by the first-phase government a few years ago. He said this would ensure that agriculture provides adequate food, exports, and raw materials for local industries to boost production.

Meanwhile, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has assured members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Tanzania that his government will continue to cooperate with them in rehabilitating the country's economy. Ndugu Mwinyi, who was addressing them for the first time after taking office as president of the United Republic of Tanzania, warned, however, that Tanzania will not sacrifice the basics of its policy of socialism and self-reliance in such cooperation. He said his country will welcome help from all friendly countries without conditions against its policy. Ndugu Mwinyi said Tanzania will continue to work closely with other countries in the promotion of world peace and avoid the prospects of a nuclear holocaust.

UGANDA

Head of State Departs for Visit to Tanzania

EA180740 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has left for a brief visit to Tanzania. He is accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Olar Otunnu.

NRA Official: Kampala Will Fall If Talks Fail

EA171522 Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 17 Nov 85 pp 1,5

[By Correspondent Senda wa Kwayera]

[Excerpts] The National Resistance Army (NRA) of Yoweri Museveni has warned that it will capture Kampala city and liberate the suffering Ugandans therein should the Nairobi peace talks fail. But the capital is not a priority for the NRA at the moment while it can concentrate on the unliberated areas where the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA), is still meting out atrocities to innocent Ugandans.

According to Mr Haji Musa Kigongo, the chairman of the National Resistance Council and the chief administrator of the area controlled by the National Resistance Movement, we are investing all our hopes in the peace talks in Nairobi. Should they fail, then we march to Kampala and liberate it and if they succeed the better for all Ugandans. Mr Kigongo, in an exclusive interview with the *SUNDAY NATION* at Kabale in Uganda, said the NRA was perturbed by the continuing torture and murder of

innocent Ugandans in the unliberated zones and would put these as top priority in its liberation efforts.

We have a duty to save the lives of Ugandans. They have suffered too much, and we are prepared to march to Kampala and Liberate our people without any resistance from UNLA, he said. He stressed that the NRA soldiers were on full alert 24 hours and should they get any communication from the chairman of the High Command, Mr Yoweri Museveni, to march, then Kampala would fall once and for all.

Asked to comment on allegations that the NRA was planning to set up its own government headquarters and introduce passports for Ugandans in the liberated zones, Mr Kigongo said: We are not fools to divide Uganda into two. That is rubbish. It is not and will never be our intention at all. What we want is to bring democracy where all Ugandans can live in peace and take a collective part in national development that has been lacking all these years.

Mr Kigongo said the NRA welcomed Anyanya men to join the army as long as they are genuinely committed to participating in the establishment of peace not massacres in Uganda. He explained that the hijacked Fokker plane to Kasese was not hijacked as claimed by the Kampala authorities but rather was diverted by a UNLA soldier. The plane had been ferrying Anyanya mercenaries to Kampala, he charged. Added Mr Kigongo: The Kampala authorities have been hiring mercenaries from Sudan promising them SH3 million [3 million shillings] per month in Uganda currency. But after the Anyanyas found they were cheated, they are now defecting and some joining us.

On the Anyanya-UNLA collaboration, Mr Kigongo stressed that it was not good that evil people in Uganda were ganging up and when we make an onslaught on them it will be once and for all. The Anyanya are southern Sudanese people who once helped dictator Idi Amin. Chairman Kigongo said that even civilians were asking the NRA authorities why they were sympathising with the UNLA-Anyanya collaboration and accepting some defectors. We want to demonstrate to Ugandans that we are genuinely out to bring about reconciliation and that can only be done by us behaving peacefully and in mature manner to civilians. You cannot talk of protecting civilians when you are looting their property and killing them.

Mr Kigongo said the NRA station, Voice of Resistance in Kasese, was not operational and the people in the Liberated zones were not getting information of all kinds. It is a vehicle of informing and educating the masses of their rights and obligations, he added. Let nobody cheat the world about the seriousness of the NRA's liberation struggle. We are now controlling more than nine million Ugandans and more continue running away from the unliberated zones to join us. Very soon the Kampala authorities will be remaining with less than 3 million people, so when we talk of hitting them once and for all, we know what we are saying.

On Libya's arming and fighting alongside NRA, chairman Kigongo said: That is rubbish from the Kampala Propagandists. We have no Libyans in Uganda fighting alongside NRA

but rather Ugandans who are genuinely seeking freedom of their motherland that has been elusive for them through bad leaders for over 20 years.

On the siege of Mbarara Barracks where some 1,000 UNLA forces had been holed up, Chairman Kigongo said most of them have surrendered, others died there due to lack of food, health care and other basic necessities. We cut supplies to the barracks and as they ran out of food, ammunition and the place became unhealthy, they started surrendering. First they allowed their wives and children to leave then they started following, now we have less than 10 [as published] and they have no choice but to surrender or die. We have surrounded the barracks with anti-personnel mines, Mr Kigongo added.

Military Council Reacts

*EA171942 Kampala Domestic Service
in English 1700 GMT 17 Nov 85*

[Text] The Military Council has expressed great dismay at a statement which appeared in today's Kenyan newspaper, the *SUNDAY NATION*, and attributed to the so-called chief administrator, Haji Musa Kigongo, claiming that the NRA [National Resistance Army] vows to take over Kampala if the peace talks fail.

At the council's meeting chaired by the vice chairman of the Military Council, who is also the minister of defense, Colonel Wilson Toko, the Military Council cautioned that such saber-rattling tactics will not be taken lightly by peace-loving Ugandans. It observed that the report should be treated with the contempt it deserves.

The Council warned the NRA to realize that they cannot rule Uganda without the cooperation of all Ugandans. It further cautioned that it is high time the NRA stopped playing on the nerves of Ugandans who know what they want. The Military Council, however, reiterated that despite NRA's warmongering mania and misadventures, it is still committed to a negotiated peace settlement.

Draft Accord on Army Threatens Rift in Council

*EA181105 Nairobi DAILY NATION
in English 18 Nov 85 p 5*

[Unattributed report: "Statement Riles Council"]

[Excerpt] A major point that threatened to cause a rift within [the Ugandan Military] Council ranks, was the composition of the nucleus of the new national army to be formed after agreement has been reached.

Very reliable sources revealed that Mr Ssemogerere's team had brought back a draft agreement, according to which the NRA [National Resistance Army], the military wing of the NRM [National Resistance Movement], would have 3,800 in the new force, the official government army 3,500, and the other guerrilla units, namely the Uganda National Rescue Front, UNRF; the Former Uganda National Army, FUNA; the Federal Demo-

cratic Movement, Fedemu; and the Uganda Freedom Movement, UFM, 300 each.

This was strongly opposed by FUNA, UNRF and Fedemu, who saw it as a sellout to the NRA, sources at the council said.

Supporters of the proposed draft appeared to be in the majority. Two cabinet ministers, however, supported those who opposed the draft.

Military Council Vows To Reopen 'Important' Road

*EA171511 Nairobi SUNDAY NATION
in English 17 Nov 85 p 5*

[Report by Edward Kitaka in Kampala on "Saturday," under headline "Fighting Units Vow To Re-Open Route"]

[Text] A new resolve to fight and re-open the important route to the south-west, closed for about six weeks now by the National Resistance Army (NRA) guerrillas, has been expressed here on the ruling Military Council. A press release issued this afternoon said officers of the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA), the former Uganda National Army (FUNA), and the Federal Democratic Movement (Fedemu) met yesterday at Mpigi town and resolved to fight relentlessly until the Kampala-Masaka route is re-opened. Saying that the officers had agreed to co-operate on the battle front in the same spirit displayed by their representatives on the Military Council, the statement claimed that whatever friction existed between FUNA and Fedemu had been caused by the NRA. Any such misunderstanding, the statement said, had now been settled through bilateral discussions held behind the scenes.

Two weeks ago, Fedemu reported that seven officers and men in their armed wing, the Federal Democratic Army (FDA), had been murdered and their bodies dumped in the infamous Numanye Forest near Kampala. Several newspapers published here later claimed that FUNA had been responsible for the murders. The papers also reported that FDA commander and Military Council member Lt Col George Nkwanga had been captured by FUNA soldiers at about the same time and that he was just lucky to escape death. But today's press release said: Much as they (the officers at the Mpigi meeting) regretted the incidents which happened between FUNA and Fedemu, it became clear that these were the machinations of the NRA rebels. Meanwhile, the Military Council spent virtually the whole of Saturday listening to and discussing briefs by Dr Paul K. Saemogerere, who is leading the latest session of peace talks in Nairobi between the council and the NRM. Asked when Dr Saemogerere and foreign minister Olara Otunnu would return to

Nairobi, a senior council spokesman said the two men would return as soon as the consultations they had come to do were over.

Commentary Urges Support for Military Council

*EA152311 Kampala Domestic Service
in English 1700 GMT 15 Nov 85*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Military Council under the leadership of General Tito Okello Lutwa has totally committed itself to peaceful settlement of Uganda's problems. Time and again the Military Council has demonstrated its desire for peace in Uganda.

The genuine declaration of unconditional amnesty to all Ugandans to return home and participate in the peace process if enough evidence.

At the peace talks in Nairobi, the Military Council has proved its determination to end bloodshed in the country. In spite of provocations by the NRM-NRA [National Resistance Movement-National Resistance Army] the Military Council has gone ahead to negotiate peace.

It is, indeed, very unfortunate to say that there are some Ugandans who are bent on seeing this country divided. Such Ugandans advocate for tribalism instead of nationalism. Accusing Ugandans from the north as being responsible for that mess that existed in Uganda prior to 27 July 1985 or the problems we now face is not only an act of divisionism but also a historical mistake. As a matter of fact Uganda has had several leaders from other parts of the country, among them the late Ben Kiwanuka, who was Uganda's first prime minister; Sir Edward Mutesa, Yusufu Lule and Godfrey Binaisa, who have been presidents. Mzee Paulo Muwanga and Yoweri Museveni were chairman and vice chairman of the Military Commission respectively.

It should be understood in the first place that no Ugandan applied to be born where he was born and, therefore, there is no single tribe or religion that qualifies just by that fact to rule Uganda. Whether one is a Muslim or a member of the Orthodox Church, he can become a leader as long as he has the mandate of the people.

Instead of talking divisionism and tribalism, we should devote our efforts to work for unity, peace and progress of Uganda. Let us give the Military Council and Mzee Gen Tito Okello Lutwa, in particular, a chance to fulfill the already embarked-on program of peaceful settlement, so that we can eventually have a national conference where all of us shall determine the governance of our nation.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

CAR-ROK Joint Commission Meeting Ends 14 Nov

AB151025 Bangui Domestic Service
in French 0600 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] The first meeting of the CAR-ROK joint commission ended yesterday [14 November] in Bangui. Discussions at the meeting centered on prospects for cooperation between CAR and the ROK in the areas of health, agriculture, mining, and geology, as well as in the sociocultural, sport, and scientific and technical fields. The meeting also discussed prospects for cooperation in the fields of air transport and trade, as well as matters relating to the movement of persons.

After the 2-day deliberations, the CAR and ROK delegations were able to arrive generally satisfactory results. Thus one can see that relations between the CAR and the ROK are very good. The ROK delegation left Bangui yesterday evening.

CHAD

Habre Amnesties Political Exiles, Refugees

AB151903 Paris AFP in French 1859 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Ndjamen, 14 Nov (AFP) — On Thursday Chadian head of state Hissein Habre signed a decree granting general amnesty "to all Chadian political exiles and refugees." This measure was taken at the time the representatives of the Action Coordination Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CAC-CDR, Chadian opposition faction hostile to Libya), who signed a reconciliation agreement on Monday in Libreville with the Chadian Government, were leaving Ndjamen, where they arrived last Tuesday, for the Gabonese capital, observers noted.

The Libreville accord signed by a Chadian delegation led by the Foreign minister, Mr Gouara Lassou, and by the CAC-CDR president, Mr Mohamat Senoussi Kathir, envisaged a general amnesty "in favor of all political refugees and political exiles" and the immediate release of "political detainees and prisoners of war belonging to the various opposition organizations that are signatories to the present accord," it has been recalled. Receiving the delegations of the CAC-CDR and his government on arrival in Ndjamen on Tuesday, the Chadian president pledged that he would respect the terms of the agreement, which also provides for the holding of a referendum for the adoption of a constitution "as soon as possible."

Ivorian Minister Delivers Message to Habre

AB142145 Ndjamen Domestic Service
in French 1845 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Mr Camille Alliali, Ivorian minister of state, has paid a short visit to Chad at the head of a 2-man delegation to deliver a message from President Felix Houphouet-Boigny to his Chadian counterpart and brother, President El Hadj Hissein Habre. The Ivorian minister was received in audience shortly after his arrival by the head of state.

After the meeting, Mr Alliali told the press that the visit was in the framework of the bilateral relations existing between Ivory Coast and Chad. He added that President Houphouet-Boigny and the Ivorian people are closely following the development of the political situation and the efforts being made by the authorities of the third republic aimed at bringing peace to Chad.

After the presidential audience the delegation led by Mr Alliali left Ndjamen for Bangui in the Central African Republic.

CONGO

President Addresses PCT CC on Economy

AB142317 Paris AFP in French 1439 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Brazzaville, 14 Nov (AFP) — The third session of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT — sole party), began in Brazzaville today with a very critical assessment of the economic situation of the country made by Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the republic and chairman of the PCT.

Col Sassou-Nguesso also expressed the belief that during the student demonstrations in the Congolese capital on Saturday and Monday, "reaction tried to show its face."

In the economic field, the head of state indicated that Congo's resources will once again be inferior to the expected revenues. He explained that the Congolese Government had been forced to implement the structural adjustment program adopted 5 months ago. This was especially due to the adverse trend of the oil market.

Referring to the general situation in Africa, President Sassou-Nguesso held the view that "the general economic crisis is compounded by the repulsive humiliating and challenging action by South Africa." In the face of all these trials, there is only one watchword for Africa: "fighting." The session of the Central Committee will end next Thursday.

PCT Political Bureau Condemns Demonstrations

AB132356 Paris AFP in French 0836 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Brazzaville, 13 Nov (AFP) — On Tuesday in Brazzaville, the Congolese Labor Party (PCT — sole party) condemned the violent demonstration staged the previous day and on Saturday by the students of the Secondary schools in the capital, and particularly denounced the "unpatriotic acts of vandalism" they committed. According to witnesses, it is recalled, the Army shot blank cartridges into the air on Monday, while students were destroying cars and stores. The demonstration was aimed at protesting the decision made on 6 November by the Council of Ministers to institute a competitive examination for high school students seeking undergraduate scholarships.

According to various sources, many people were injured during the incidents. Diplomatic circles affirm that followers of (nonauthorized) religious sects and politicians dropped from the ruling sphere were behind the demonstration.

The Congolese prime minister, Ange-Edouard Pongui, who read a statement issued by the Political Bureau, explained the government measure by its necessary austerity policy. As a result of the 50-percent increase in the scholarship package in 5 years by the state, the scholarships would total 20 billion CFA francs in 1989, if no measure had been taken to stop this increase which is described as "alarming." In 1984, Congo had more than 650,000 primary, secondary school, and university students — that is one-third of its population — Mr Pongui recalled.

GABON

Sao Tome, Ivorian Envoys Deliver Messages to Bongo

AB152148 Libreville Domestic Service
in French 1830 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Sao Tome and Ivorian envoys were received at the Palais de la Renovation this morning. The first to be received, Sao Tome Minister of Cooperation Carlos Alberto Pires Tiny, delivered a message to President Omar Bongo from President Manuel Pinto da Costa of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

After arriving in Libreville, the Ivorian minister of state, Camille Alliali, was received by the head of state and delivered a message from President Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast.

RWANDA

Ivorian Minister Arrives Bearing Message

AB161609 Paris AFP in French 1008 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Kigali, 16 Nov (AFP) — Ivorian Minister of State Camille Alliali arrived in Kigali on Friday night for a visit whose duration was not stated. It is indicated that the Ivorian minister is the bearer of a personal message from President Houphouet-Boigny to Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana, and should be received by the latter on Saturday. The contents of the message were not disclosed.

Germans From Hijacked Uganda Plane Arrive in Kigali

LD171529 Hamburg DPA in German 1120 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Bonn, 17 Nov (DPA) — The five Germans abducted a week ago onboard a passenger aircraft in Uganda are finally safe. A Foreign Office spokesman has announced that they arrived in the Rwandan capital of Kigali on Sunday in a bus made available by the German Embassy there.

All German embassies in the region had been involved in the efforts to secure the release of a married couple, both doctors; two nurses; and a businessman. The five Germans were abducted together with 44 other passengers on board a Ugandan plane on a domestic flight and taken to a region controlled by the guerrilla organization National Resistance Army.

ZAIRE

Expellees From Switzerland Ordered Displayed

AB151954 Kinshasa Domestic Service
in French 0600 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] It is time to put an end to the whimsical reports by the international press on Zaire concerning the 59 Zairian nationals recently expelled from Switzerland. Angered by those reports, Marshal Mobutu, MPR chairman and president of the republic, has just given a directive ordering that all the Zairian expellees be gathered at the same place and be presented to the general public by tomorrow.

The representative of the International Red Cross, which has its branch in Kinshasa, and other humanitarian organizations are invited to the ceremony, at which President Mobutu would like the Swiss police, which accompanied the expellees, to be present. The representative of the International Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations can freely compare the list of the expellees with the 59 people who will be presented to the general public — all the 59 expellees are alive. The list had been compiled by the Swiss authorities and Zaire had already protested the mistreatment inflicted on those Zairian citizens by the Swiss police.

Still concerning this affair, Citizen Bokongi Mbeyolo, secretary of state for foreign affairs, has received Jean-Pierre Zehnder, Swiss ambassador to Zaire, who did not make any statement to the press after the audience. However, it is known that last week Swiss police expelled a group of African nationals, including about 50 Zairians, from Switzerland.

Event Postponed to 20 Nov

AB161918 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1620 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 16 Nov (AZAP) — The public presentation of the 59 Zairians recently expelled from Switzerland which should have taken place today has been postponed until next Wednesday.

According to official sources, this postponement is due to the absence in Kinshasa of a representative of the editorial staff of *LA SUISSE* newspaper, which reported that six of the expellees had died at the Mama Yemo Hospital from the maltreatment they received on their arrival in Kinshasa.

Instructions were given to the Zairian ambassador to Switzerland to give to *LA SUISSE* newspaper air tickets and offer all necessary facilities for them to send a representative to Zaire by next Wednesday. It is recalled in the Zairian capital that Swissair flies to Kinshasa every Tuesday.

BURKINA FASO

Minister Says CEAO Summit To Be in Ouagadougou

AB161138 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0630 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Excerpt] All those who glanced through the 1,297th edition of *JEUNE AFRIQUE* magazine this week [13 November] were surprised to learn that the 11th summit of the CEAO, West African Economic Community, will be held in Abidjan or in Dakar and that this change of venue was with the consent of the comrade president of Burkina Faso and current chairman of the Community. Well, the 11th conference of the heads of state of the CEAO will certainly take place right here in Ouagadougou in January 1986. The denial of this change of venue was made yesterday evening during a press conference given by comrade Damo Justin Barro, minister for financial resources and current chairman of the CEAO Council of Ministers. Until we are able to bring to you the entire recording of the denial, here is an excerpt:

[Begin Barro recording] For our part, we believe that the CEAO is made up of institutions and therefore, for any reliable information, the authors of that article should have gone to the source. We believe that such insinuations are solely the responsibility of those who go and seek their information outside the CEAO's institutions. In any case, we are sure that the 11th summit will certainly be held in Ouagadougou, our capital, because it is a tradition that the country that is assuming the chairmanship of the Community also hosts its annual meeting. Therefore, the allegations and the analysis made by this magazine are the responsibility of their authors who went to seek their information elsewhere, other than the CEAO sources.[end recording]

Minister Compaore Receives Libyan Official

AB161440 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Within the framework of the friendly relations between the Libyan and Burkinabe revolutions, the Libyan deputy minister of external relations, Comrade Mustah Madi, had an audience this morning with the minister of state delegate to the presidency and the minister of justice. After the audience, the Libyan deputy minister explained to the press the purpose of his visit.

[Begin recording] [Madi] [Words indistinct] between the two countries and the active solidarity between the two revolutions. We (?therefore make it a point to) consult each other and to exchange views in order to strengthen the revolution — the two revolutions — and also to strengthen our cooperation bilaterally and at the African level. It is also aimed at strengthening the influence of the OAU (?in order to counter) the imperialist and [word indistinct] enemy within the framework of the struggle for progress at the service of development.

I was received by Captain Blaise Compaore [words indistinct]. Our discussions centered on the means of promoting our bilateral cooperation and on strengthening the revolutionary solidarity

existing between the leaders, the two countries, and the two brotherly peoples, and also to (?counter) the acts of destabilization and aggression perpetrated by international imperialism in Africa.

[Unidentified reporter] You have said that your discussions centered on the means of strengthening the active solidarity existing between Libya and Burkina Faso; would you please tell us in concrete terms the purpose of the discussions.

[Madi] Our discussions were aimed at exploring ways of better serving the general interests of our two peoples and of Africa. I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to the Burkinabe authorities for the warm welcome accorded me since my arrival here. [end recording]

CAPE VERDE

Party Issues List of Candidates for Elections

AB151552 Paris AFP in English 0719 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Praia, Nov 15 (AFP) — A slate of 83 candidates for legislative elections in Cape Verde set for December 7 was issued here Thursday by the National Council of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV), the archipelago's only political party.

Not all the candidates belong to the PAICV, however. They were picked from more than 200 initial hopefuls selected in the course of nearly 1,000 meetings in the islands.

They include 20 women and 34 of the 56 MP's serving in the People's Assembly elected in 1980. Among them are President Aristides Pereira and Prime Minister Pedro Pires, who have been at their posts since independence from Portugal in 1975.

GHANA

British Delegation Meets PNDC Secretaries

AB140039 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The British permanent under secretary for overseas development administration and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office now in Accra, Sir Crispian Tickle, has said that the promotion and encouragement of small-scale industries does not only lie in assistance by way of training personnel but also in creating the right climate for the operations of these industries. He was speaking in Accra during a call on the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] secretaries for industries, science, and technology and rural development and cooperatives, Dr Francis Acquah and Mr Kofi Acquah-Harrison. According to Sir Crispian, this could be done through incentives such as advanced payment for crops to farmers and appropriate (?traditions). He noted that the PNDC government's policy on small-scale industries and rural industrialization is directly in line with the policies of the British Government. Sir Crispian disclosed that a lot of effort, money, and time is being spent in these areas in Britain by the Thatcher administration. He therefore assured the Gov-

ernment of Ghana of the preparedness of his government to come to its aid. He said Britain has got a lot of experience to share with Ghana in this area and therefore requested that the two ministries should address their critical needs in this direction for consideration when the chairman of the National Board for Small-Scale Industries visits Britain by the end of the year.

The secretary for industries, science, and technology, Dr Francis Acquah said in pursuit of the government's policy of reliance on local raw materials for industrialization his ministry in conjunction with the Ministry of Rural Development and Cooperatives, are placing emphasis on the promotion and encouragement of small-scale industries in the rural areas. Dr Acquah-Harrison [as heard] said it is in line with this policy that the PNDC government is seriously encouraging the setting up of more rural and cottage industries based on traditional technology by adopting appropriate technology. The secretary noted that in the past, there was total neglect of the small-scale sector. The problem has been identified and is being rectified by the government. He observed that such a bold attempt to address the problems related to the small-scale sector and rural industrialization will definitely need the support and assistance of friendly countries which are experienced in this sector.

On his part, the PNDC secretary for rural development and cooperatives, Mr Acquah-Harrison observed that rural industrialization could not be achieved if the well-being of the rural people who form about 70 percent of the population was not improved upon. Therefore recommended technical assistance by friendly and donor countries in such a way that the human factor could be taken care of. Mr Acquah-Harrison said that such aids and grants could be directly channeled into the provision of good health, food, and shelter for the rural people. He pointed out that one of the main problems confronting rural industrialization is the type of education presently in use in the country which takes out of the rural areas the best brains to the urban centers. Mr Acquah-Harrison disclosed that his ministry in conjunction with the Ministry of Education is tackling this problem from the grassroots by setting up community secondary schools.

GUINEA

Fr 66.1 Million Loan Agreement Signed With France

AB161213 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Excerpt] An Fr 66.1 million loan agreement was signed today, Friday 15 November 1985, at the Secretariat of the Ministry of Water and Forest Resources between Captain Tiana Diallo [secretary of state to the minister of agricultural development in charge of water resources and forestry], who presided over the ceremony; and His Excellency Henri Rethore, French ambassador to Conakry. This loan, which is meant for the integrated development project in the cotton growing zones, will be used in financing four major phases, that is to say: an agricultural project for the production of cotton and foodstuffs; the training of farmers; animal health, feeder roads and boreholes; and finally for the development of [words indistinct] in order to increase the capacity of the Kankan ginning factory.

GUINEA BISSAU

Demonstration Held in Support of Vieira

AB151813 Dakar PANA in English 1621 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Bissau, 15 Nov (ANG/PANA) — Thousands of people gathered Wednesday evening at the Heroes Square facing the presidential palace in the Guinea Bissau capital (Bissau) to demonstrate their unflinching support for President Joao Bernardo Vieira Nino following the attempted coup d'etat by his vice president, Paulo Correia.

The demonstrators — workers, militants, party activists, and soldiers — chanted slogans supporting the decision of the Political Bureau and the State Council to arrest Paulo Correia described as a divisionist.

Representatives of women, workers, and youth organizations took the platform one after the other to congratulate General Vieira and assure him of their loyalty.

IVORY COAST

Italian Budget Minister Arrives for Visit

AB161605 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] The Italian minister of budget and economic planning, Pier Luigi Romita, arrived in Abidjan last night for a 4-day official visit to Ivory Coast to participate in the third week-long exhibition of Italian technology and goods made in Italy which is going on at the International Trade Center. The Italian minister will hold discussions with several Ivorian personalities and will take part in the closing session of the exhibition.

LIBERIA

Further on Coup Attempt; Border Closed

Quiwonkpa's Body Displayed

AB151711 Paris AFP in English 1707 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Abidjan, Nov 15 (AFP) — General Thomas Quiwonkpa, the leader of Tuesday's abortive coup in the West African state of Liberia, was shot dead by loyalist troops today and his body placed on display in the capital Monrovia, according to reports reaching neighboring Ivory Coast. Large numbers of Liberians were lining up to view the body, as widespread arrests of opposition suspects continued, sources contacted by telephone in the capital said.

The sources said government troops yesterday launched an operation against opposition activists as well as against members of the Gio ethnic group of which Gen. Quiwonkpa was a member.

Reports when the uprising began on Tuesday said that many inhabitants of Monrovia had initially come out into the streets to display support for the coup.

Among those reported to have been arrested by rampaging troops yesterday were Rudolph Grimes, one-time secretary of state in the Civilian Administration of William Tubman, William Holder, head of the Liberian Chamber of Commerce and Kenneth Best, a journalist with the Bannee *DAILY OBSERVER* newspaper. Byron Tarr, a leading member of the LAP, was also reported to be held.

Members of the Gio tribe, who originate in northern Liberia but many of whom live in parts of Monrovia, were said to have been beaten up and severely injured by troops, and unconfirmed reports said many of them had been killed.

Yesterday's arrests followed reports that some of the rebels still at large had taken refuge in private homes and unidentified foreign embassies. The sources said several prominent citizens had been killed during the hunt for the rebels.

In one case, a truck-load of dead bodies was seen travelling through the streets of Monrovia today. It was not known where the vehicle was heading.

Doe Meets Press

*AB152024 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT
15 Nov 85*

[Text] The head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, CIC [Commander in Chief] Samuel K. Doe, today met the press at the Executive Mansion to give them first-hand information about the November 12 attempted coup led by former Commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa.

CIC Doe said what happened on Tuesday was the result of dialogue between Gen Quiwonkpa and the leadership of the Liberian Action Party, LAP. Dr Doe recalled that earlier this month, he had called on all political parties to forget about their differences and work together as one people. He said the late Quiwonkpa told LAP that even if the party got all the seats [words indistinct] it should not accept any reconciliation until it got the presidency. He said the late Quiwonkpa promised that after seizing power, he was to rule the country for only 3 months and hand it over to LAP.

The head of state said during the raid the government lost six to seven troops, but he did not yet know how many civilians were killed. He displayed some weapons that were captured from the rebels by government troops.

The head of state described the attempted coup as an invasion and not a counter-coup. CIC Doe said Quiwonkpa and his troops were not patriotic forces, but rather devil forces, adding: patriotic forces cannot bring foreigners in his country to fight his own people. [sentence as heard].

CIC Doe also disclosed that some university students who were released from further detention by government recently were also involved in the Tuesday's attempted coup. The head of state used the occasion to allow one of the captured rebels, Major Anthony (?Marc), to explain his involvement in the attempted coup.

Maj (?Marc) said the late Quiwonkpa hired him in the Ivory Coast to travel to Liberia through Sierra Leone where some rebels were recruited to stage the attempted coup in Liberia.

Normal Activity Urged

*AB161842 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT
16 Nov 85*

["Announcements" broadcast by ELWA]

[Excerpt] All civilian employees of the Ministry of National Defense are asked to report to work on Monday 18 November at 8:30 am. Undersigned by Captain Anthony P. Togba, deputy minister of defense for administration and approved by Major General Gray D. Allison, RL [Republic of Liberia].

All employees of the various health institutions within the country are to report to work on Monday November 18 at the usual time. Meanwhile we would like to thank all those who continued work during this period of crisis. Once again, all employees of the various health institutions within the country are to report to work on Monday 18 November at the usual time. We would like to thank all those who continued to work during this period of crisis.

Signed: Martha Sendolo Belleh, minister of health and social welfare

The office of the president, University of Liberia [UL] announces that normal operations at the University of Liberia will resume on Monday 18 November at 8:00 am. Classes will run from 8:00 am to 4:00 pm Monday through Saturday.

All students of the Louis Alpha (?Graham's) School of Law, University of Liberia, registered for both morning and evening sessions, are requested to meet with the acting dean of the Law School on Monday 18 November at 10 am in Room RH 1, University of Liberia main campus. This is important and all students are urged to be prompt. The acting dean requests also that all faculty members of Law School be present at this meeting.

Signed: Dr Joseph Morris, president, UL

The public is informed that all Catholic schools in Monrovia are to resume classes on Monday 18 November at the usual time.

Signed: Mary Laureen, Catholic education secretary

BBC on Monrovia Situation

*MB161058 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT
15 Nov 85*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] General Thomas Quiwonkpa is dead. He led Tuesday's coup attempt against Liberia's head of state, Samuel Doe. At first, it seemed to be succeeding but then troops loyal to Doe got the upper hand against the rebels and reprisals began against

people thought to be sympathetic to General Quiwonkpa. There had been arrests, reports that property has been destroyed and looted, and a manhunt was launched for Gen Quiwonkpa and now he has been found and killed. Robin White asked Jeff Mutaga in Monrovia how it happened.

[Begin recording] [Mutaga] Well, I understand that he was captured about 6 miles from the city and he was captured by Doe's bodyguard Edward Slanga, who shot him on the spot. The bullet-riddled body was then transported to Monrovia and taken to the (Barclay) training center [BTC] where he was put on public view. I learned later that the body was castrated. Then shortly after that head of state, Doe, went to the radio station, the government station, ELBC, and broadcast to the nation that Quiwonkpa had been captured and killed on the spot by his bodyguard.

I learnt from some observers around the area that he resisted arrest and he was shot on the leg twice, put in the back of a jeep, and then later finished off.

[White] Now what of the scenes at the (Barclay) training center at the moment where his body is on display?

[Mutaga] Well, hundreds of people are coming around to verify and make sure that this is the Quiwonkpa that they knew before, and then Doe came later, after the broadcast the head of state came down to the BTC to also look at the body.

[White] Now what about the other rebels along with Quiwonkpa? What has happened to them? Have some escaped, have they all been killed, just what is the position?

[Mutaga] Well, some were killed initially when government forces invaded the radio station on Tuesday, some are still at large. I don't know, I am not in a position to tell whether some have escaped, but there is the feeling that some are still in the country and security is tight. The government is appealing to citizens not to harbor these rebels.

[White] Would some be trying to flee toward the borders to get away?

[Mutaga] There is a possibility that they could be doing so.

[White] There had been reports of retribution being taken in Monrovia against people who are suspected to support Quiwonkpa. Now, just what is going on?

[Mutaga] Well, some people have been arrested. The chief of staff on a television broadcast two nights ago said people were being picked up, especially those in the army, the officers who were appointed by Quiwonkpa. They said these will be detained and they will be investigated. Many officials of political parties and some civilians are also being taken for questioning. As far as killings are concerned, relating to this matter I have not received or been able to get any evidence that people are being killed in reprisal.

[White] Now, it has been said that the Gio area in Monrovia has been particularly hard hit, Quiwonkpa being a Gio, is that right?

[Mutaga] Yes, that is correct. The security forces have been particular about these areas because I am sure they suspect that coming from the same ethnic group as Quiwonkpa, they might be harboring dissidents, who they have been particularly concerned with them, searching just to find out if they are in fact in complicity with what went on. [sentence as heard]

[White] In fact, how much support was there for Quiwonkpa at the start of the coup — I am thinking particularly within the army?

[Mutaga] Well, I don't think he had the majority support. If he could say maybe he had only one-third of the support of the Army, because only the headquarters at BTC, they seem to have given in to the announcements very early. According to the chief of staff, Duba, Quiwonkpa raided the BTC, he captured the place, in fact, detained the chief of staff. When his orders came over the radio, the soldiers at BTC were already taking orders from him but the executive mansion guard who repelled his morning attack, the 5 o'clock attack, was still on the side of Doe, as well as the First Battalion which is on the route to the airport about 18 miles from Monrovia.

[White] What kind of mood do you think Doe is in now?

[Mutaga] Well, Doe is in a victorious mood. I saw him driving in an open car, he rode in an open car from the mansion to the broadcasting station 8 miles outside the city and he was acknowledging the cheers from the crowd, holding onto a rifle, and then drove back into Monrovia, then onto the (Barclays) Training Center. He is in a victorious mood today.

[White] And is Monrovia beginning to get back to normal?

[Mutaga] Yes, Monrovia is beginning to get back to normal, about 70 percent of business life is in swing, civil servants are back at work, and only schools today — no schools have opened up today. Hospitals are operating normally and taxis and buses are (?plying) the streets.

[White] Are people frightened of soldiers?

[Mutaga] Initially they were, but they are getting used to it and the number of soldiers on the streets is going down.

[White] How much physical damage is being done to Monrovia?

[Mutaga] Minimum, there has been no looting, no shops have been damaged. There was some damage at the mansion, probably some bullets during the heavy fighting.

[White] There had been reports of lots of bodies lying dead in the streets or being driven around in lorries and so on — are they true?

[Mutaga] I saw about three bodies, one was a soldier who refused to surrender and the other two were civilians. I think that the hospital should be able to tell us but I have to check that. But according to reports from the mansion, about 10 rebels were killed, 10 or 15. Probably people may have been seeing one or two truckloads of convicts.

[White] Well we are talking about a total death toll do you think of how many?

[Mutaga] Up to now, maybe we can say about 30. [end recording]

Broadcasting Chief Killed

AB162248 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2200 GMT
16 Nov 85

[Text] It has been announced that the (?editing) chief of LBS [Liberia Broadcasting System] news, Charles Gbenyan, is dead. The head of state, CIC [Commander in Chief] Samuel K. Doe, today confirmed the death of Mr Gbenyan at the Executive Mansion when he met ambassadors and foreign representatives to acquaint them with Tuesday's invasion by rebel soldiers led by former Commanding General Quiwonkpa. The CIC said the late Mr Gbenyan met his untimely death yesterday when security forces arrested him and tried to disarm him. [Words indistinct] in the tussle, a gun went off killing Mr Gbenyan instantly, the head of state explained.

Mr Gbenyan was editor in chief of LBS news, and had been named producer of the ELTV [branch of LBS, expansion unknown] popular program, Week in Review, and was the newscaster for both radio and television. The late Mr Gbenyan was a graduate of the University of Liberia and a law student at (Lee Addergram) School of Law.

Doe on Party Leaders

AB162239 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2200 GMT
16 Nov 85

[Text] The head of state, CIC [Commander in Chief] Samuel K. Doe, today strongly warned that no party leader or official should be mistreated. According to the official television commentator to the head of state, the warning was directed to Commanding General Rudolf Kolaco at the palace of the Executive Mansion in Monrovia. CIC Doe said if any of such politician is mistreated, Gen Kolaco himself will face the full gravity of the act. The head of state made the warning when LAP's [Liberia Action Party] chairman and senator-elect, Tuan Wreh, was taken to the Executive Mansion following reports that political leaders should give themselves in. CIC Doe informed Mr Wreh that the detention of the political party leaders was for security reasons and safeguarding them especially during this period.

Doe Briefs Diplomats

AB162304 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2200 GMT
16 Nov 85

[Text] The head of state and president-elect, Samuel K. Doe, has met diplomatic representatives near the capital to acquaint them with the November 12 invasion of the country by rebel soldiers led by former Commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa. During the meeting, CIC [Commander in Chief] Doe said the rebels planned the invasion in the Ivory Coast and traveled to neighboring Sierra Leone where they recruited more rebels and entered Liberia by way of the Mano River bridge. The head of

state said the plot was supported by the security of Sierra Leone because the rebels traveled in the truck provided by the Sierra Leonean police.

The head of state also said all arms used by the rebels were brought into the country from neighboring Sierra Leone, and the rebels were summoned and trained at (Siaka) Barracks in Sierra Leone. Earlier, the head of state said he had asked for cooperation in arresting the rebels in Sierra Leone from ex-president Siaka Stevens' Government through a telex message to Mr Stevens who responded (?swiftly).

Captured Rebel on Coup

AB162313 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2200 GMT
16 Nov 85

[Text] One of the rebels arrested by loyal forces, Major Anthony Mark, today made confessions at the Executive Mansion when the head of state CIC [Commander in Chief] Samuel K. Doe had invited ambassadors and other foreign representatives to acquaint them with last Tuesday's invasion by rebel soldiers led by the late Commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa.

Maj Mark said Quiwonkpa recruited him and other rebels and planned the invasion in neighboring Ivory Coast. He said the late coup leader had agreed to pay each Liberian rebel \$100,000 and send them to school in the United States. The rebel soldier said the total cost of the invasion was put at around \$25 million. Maj Mark also said that Quiwonkpa had informed him that the invasion was to be financed by some Liberians among whom he named as Mrs Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, and (Taylor Meyard), who was in exile in the United States of America. The arrested rebel soldier said Quiwonkpa wanted to overthrow the Liberian Government because it was depressing and suppressing the people and that the election was not fair. He said Quiwonkpa wanted to rule Liberia as president for only 3 months and then turn the country over to the LAP [Liberian Action Party] presidential candidate Jackson F. Doe. He also named Henry A. Greaves Jr, Henry Fanbulleh Jr, and Harry Yuan as members of the invasion forces.

AFP on Foreign Role

AB171651 Paris AFP in French 1434 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Abidjan, 17 Nov (AFP) — Liberian President Samuel K. Doe's accusations, directed at several countries alleged to have supported General Thomas Quiwonkpa's action in last Tuesday's coup attempt in Monrovia, are very likely to cause Liberia's isolation to some degree on the international scene, according to observers.

Cuba and Sierra Leone, a neighboring country, who were implicated, immediately reacted by denying any participation in the abortive coup. Observers note that relations between Liberia and Sierra Leone have always been marked by some distrust; President Siaka Stevens harbors some suspicion of the Young Master Sergeant Doe who toppled William Tolbert's civilian regime in 1980. Moreover, a dispute broke out between the two countries at the beginning of 1983 following the publication of an article

by a Sierra Leonean journalist asserting that President Samuel Doe had had his wife murdered. Tension ran very high between the two countries and the common borders were closed for several weeks. Guinea, which, together with Liberia and Sierra Leone, belongs to the Mano River Union economic organization, then had to mediate towards stabilizing the situation. The quarrel between the two countries started up again with the announcement in Monrovia that some of the arrested coupists were trained by Sierra Leonean mercenaries in Sierra Leone. These accusations have on two occasions been denied at the highest level by Freetown authorities.

Concerning Ghana, from where, according to President Doe's allegations, Thomas Quiwonkpa also recruited opponents to participate in the coup attempt, tension between the two countries was recorded in October 1983 when an attempted plot was denounced which implicated General Quiwonkpa. Ghana's charge d'affaires was requested to leave the country for indulging in "activities incompatible with his diplomatic status," and the USSR ambassador also suffered the same fate. Since then, relations with Moscow were broken last July and Soviet diplomats asked to return to their country. Several Liberian students were arrested for giving information to the Soviet Embassy and according to the latest statements by President Doe, these same students are reported to have taken part in the coup attempt.

Border Closed

AB172238 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT
18 Nov 85

[Text] The head of state, CIC [Commander in Chief] Samuel Kanyon Doe, today announced the recall of the Liberian ambassador accredited to the Republic of Sierra Leone, Francis Boye, and Dr Gustav King, the Liberian national and secretary general of the Mano River Union to return home for consultations. In a press release from the Executive Mansion, the head of state also announced the permanent closure of the Liberian-Sierra Leonean border until otherwise ordered.

These measures come in the wake of the recent invasion of the Liberian territory and sovereignty from Sierra Leone, of foreign and Liberian mercenaries led by the late Thomas Quiwonkpa, resulting in extensive damage to government and private property and loss of lives.

In this connection, the head of state has also announced that while security men should remain vigilant in hunting down those few remaining rebels who entered Liberia with the late Quiwonkpa, all Liberians should remember that government is not waging a campaign against her from any particular area of this country. The head of state made it clear that no soldier or civilian should conduct any military or other action against any one person. He said that such action against a particular ethnic grouping will be contrary to the policy of unification practiced by his government. Any person found persecuting person or persons because of their tribal affiliation instead of security reasons will be dealt with, the release quoted the head of state.

MALI

Netherlands Minister Meets Traore; Signs Agreements

AB132253 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People] and president of the republic, received the minister of cooperation and development of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Mrs Eegie Schoo at 1400 GMT. The strengthening of cooperation between Mali and the Netherlands, whose actions touch the vital sectors of our economy — agriculture, food self-sufficiency, fight against drought and desert encroachment, integrated basic development, and so on — were the focus of the discussions. The head of state emphasized the great interest that Mali accords to this cooperation. The representative of the Netherlands, Mrs Schoo, reaffirmed the Netherlands' pledge to increase its aid and cooperation actions in favor of Mali, the coherence of whose development programs constitute a promise of success.

Present at the audience were the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Alioune Blondin Beye, and the permanent secretary for the presidency, Mr Mohamed Alousséni Troure.

Mrs Schoo arrived in Bamako this morning for a 3-day official visit to Mali. She was welcomed into our country at Bamako by the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Alioune Blondin Beye and his wife, the permanent secretary of international cooperation, and the Netherlands ambassador to Mali. Mrs Schoo told Sadio Toure: I have come to see the quality of the fruitful cooperation between Mali and the Netherlands.

[Begin recording] [Eegie Schoo -- in Dutch fading into French translation] Concerning the plans to which you refer, I wish to note two points: The most important is that Mali, as a sahelian country, has endured enormous difficulties — drought and the international economic crisis. The second aspect of my visit is that I have noticed that the cooperation between our two countries has grown steadily in the last few years; therefore, I have come to see for myself the quality of this cooperation.

[Sadio Toure in French] Madam Minister, your tour of our country includes a visit to the Niger Authority where the Arpon [improvement of peasant rice growing in the Niger Authority] Project is located, a project to which your country has made a great contribution. Could you tell us, Madam Minister, what importance you attach to your country's participation in the Arpon Project at the Niger Authority?

[Schoo] The Niger Authority and Arpon are of vital importance because they are aimed at attaining the food self-sufficiency of Mali. The Niger Authority is very important in the framework of the grains market policy, while the Arpon is a very important project. The country has shown that it can at least increase rice production, and this is very significant in fighting the food deficit which Mali is currently facing. [end recording]

Mali and the Netherlands this afternoon signed four administrative agreements. In the first agreement, the Kingdom of Netherlands is giving Mali a sum of 38.8 million Netherlands florins, that is about 4.428 million CFA francs. These funds are earmarked for the realization of the Arpon Project. The second agreement provides a subvention of 12.7 million Netherlands florins, that is about 1.714 billion CFA francs allocated to ensure the permanent availability of necessary funds to guarantee the provision of agricultural inputs for peasants by the Niger Authority. Under the third agreement, the Kingdom of the Netherlands is giving Mali a sum of 1.520 Netherlands florins, that is about 205 million CFA francs to contribute to activities of basic agronomy research aimed at the medium-term improvement of rice production in Mali, notably in the Niger Authority zone. Lastly, under the fourth agreement, the Netherlands is making direct technical assistance for the execution of the projects available to Mali.

The four documents were signed for the Netherlands' side by Mrs Schoo, Netherlands minister of cooperation and development, and for the Malian side by Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, in the presence of their close collaborators.

Doe Implicates Ghana, Guinea

AB181040 Paris AFP in English 1609 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Abidjan, Nov 17 (AFP) — Accusations by Liberian head of state Samuel Doe that last Tuesday's abortive coup in Liberia had foreign backing could lead to some international isolation for Monrovia, observers said here today. General Doe said this week that Ghanaians, Guineans, Sierra Leoneans and Cubans had been involved in the plot. Already, Cuba and Sierra Leone have denied participation.

NIGER

Kountche Receives Chadian Leader's Message

AB152002 Paris AFP in French 1142 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Niamey, 14 Nov (AFP) — President Seyni Kountche on Wednesday received Taher Guinassou, Chad's minister of livestock and rural water who delivered a message from President Hissein Habre to him, it was learned on Thursday in Niamey. The contents of this message were not disclosed.

The Chadian minister told Niger radio after the audience that his government "was doing everything to establish dialogue with all the opposition factions." The Chadian emissary cited as example the recent reconciliation agreement signed in Libreville on Monday between a Chadian Government delegation and the Action Coordination Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Council, (CAC-CDR). "This step," he pointed out, "is the concretization of efforts made for the reunification of all Chadians."

President Hissein Habre's emissary added that his meeting with the head of state was within the framework of the reorganization and dynamization of the Niger River Basin Authority (ABN)

which includes Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and Chad. Mr Taher Guinassou is the current chairman of the ABN's Council of Ministers.

SENEGAL

Nonaligned Meeting Postponed to 9 January

AB181239 Paris AFP in English 1232 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Dakar, Nov 18 (AFP) — A nonaligned information ministers conference that was due to open here on November 25 has been postponed to January 9 for administrative reasons, it was announced here.

The conference is a follow-up to a meeting of 38 ministers in Jakarta in 1983.

Cooperation Minister To Begin Visit to Algeria

AB151224 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Mr Cheikh Hamidou Kane, minister of planning and cooperation, leaves Dakar this morning for Algiers on a 5-day working visit. The minister of planning and cooperation will study, with the Algerian authorities, a new program of cooperation covering fields such as employment, involving youth in production matters, and housing. Mr Cheikh Hamidou Kane also bears a personal message from the head of state to President Chadli Bendjedid.

Statement on Coup Attempt in Liberia Issued

AB160745 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] A government release issued from the President's Office states that it has come to the notice of the Government of Sierra Leone that the BBC in its World Service "Focus in Africa" and "Network" Africa programs of Wednesday, 13th November 1985, stated some Sierra Leoneans were involved in the attempted overthrow of the Government of the Republic of Liberia. The Government of Sierra Leone wishes it to be known that it has no knowledge of Sierra Leoneans taking part in the attempt to overthrow the Government of Liberia. Furthermore, in view of the long-standing friendship between Sierra Leone and Liberia, our membership of the Mano River Union, it will be in Sierra Leone's interest to protect and not to destroy and the internationally recognized principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. [sentence as heard]

The Government of Sierra Leone dissociates itself from any action which threatens to destabilize the Government of the Republic of Liberia.

Momoh Receives Soviet Solidarity Delegation

AB141000 Freetown Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] The president-elect and secretary general of the APC [All People's Congress], Major General J.S. Momoh, yesterday called for greater cooperation among peoples of the world in the interest of lasting peace and stability. Addressing a 3-man Soviet delegation of the Afro-Asian Solidarity at the APC headquarters, Maj Gen Momoh hoped the forthcoming summit between Mr Gorbachev and Mr Reagan will bear fruit in the interest of world peace, disarmament, and international cooperation. He said that the party, the APC, will always support every initiative and action geared toward the lessening of international tension. Maj Gen Momoh also called for greater assistance in the development efforts of Third World countries. He acknowledged the help the Soviet Union is giving to Sierra Leone in manpower training through the provision of scholarships. Maj Gen Momoh lauded the Soviets for providing machines for the *WE YONE* press which, he said, will be used for educating and informing not only party members but the people of Sierra Leone about national and party issues.

In reply, the leader of the delegation [name indistinct], expressed gratitude for the invitation to visit Sierra Leone, adding that it would oblige his country to render more assistance to Sierra Leone. He talked of the need to improve the good and friendly relationship between the two countries. According to [words indistinct] analysis made during recent years by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, it was emphasized that peace initiatives should be continued and that they, too, are anxious for progress in the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting. [sentence as heard]

Earlier, the national administrative secretary, Mr E.T. Kamara, introduced the members of the delegation to Maj Gen Momoh and some executive members of the Central Committee of the (?APC).

SIERRA LEONE**Bar Association Protests Dismissal of Chief Justice**

AB150815 Paris AFP in English 0737 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Freetown, Nov 15 (AFP)—A majority of court cases listed for hearing in Sierra Leone Thursday and today have been rescheduled because of a two-day countrywide boycott called by the bar association, although some lawyers had ignored the ban, the registrar's office said here.

An association spokesman said yesterday that it was protesting against the "summary dismissal" of Chief Justice Livesey Luke, but not against the appointment of his successor, as originally reported.

Judge Luke had left his office at 4 p.m. on Monday and was having dinner at home when he was served with a letter of retirement, the spokesman asserted. He said the association wanted better protection for incumbent chief justices so that they would not be retired "in an undemocratic way".

The new chief justice, Sheikh Mohamed Kutubu, was promoted over 11 other judges to the post.

TOGO**OAU Secretary General Arrives for Trade Fair**

AB162311 Lome Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Mr Ide Oumarou, the OAU secretary general, arrived in our capital late this afternoon in order to attend the fourth Benin-Togo pan-African trade fair. He was welcomed at the Lome-Tokoin Airport by Atsou Koffi Amegah, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and Pali Tchalla, the minister of commerce and transport.

ANGOLA

UNITA Claims 15 Soviets Killed in Bomb Blast*AU161758 Paris AFP in English 0317 GMT 16 Nov 85*

[Text] Lisbon, Nov 16 (AFP) — A bomb planted by UNITA guerrillas killed 15 Soviet nationals in Central Angola last Saturday and wounded many other people, the rebel movement claimed in a communique received here yesterday. It said the target was a residence used by the Soviets in Huambo, the chief town of the province of the same name.

(An Angolan paper reported Thursday that a booby-trapped car blew up in suburban Huambo on Tuesday, damaging an agriculture ministry building but causing no casualties).

The UNITA communique said that in operations November 5-10 in the provinces of Zaire, Benguela, and Moxico, 15 Cubans and 65 Angolan soldiers were killed, while in Malanje 10 soldiers surrendered to the guerrillas, whose losses were put at five dead and 21 wounded.

RSA Said to Use Aircraft, Artillery To Aid UNITA*MB141106 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 14 Nov 85*

[Text] South African aircraft participated on a large-scale in the withdrawal of the UNITA puppets from southeast Cuando Cubango Province when the glorious FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] overran a number of areas in that region. This was revealed to a team of the Angolan people's television by a UNITA lieutenant captured by the Angolan armed forces on 22 October.

Sebastiao Kiambulo, who was in charge of logistics in Cuito Cuanavale, said that South African army Puma helicopters took part in the evacuation of UNITA bandits before Angolan troops seized Cazombo. The South African Air Force, using Hercules aircraft, transported into Angolan territory, more precisely to Mavinga, South African artillery which was then mounted on Unimog vehicles, Sebastiao Kiambulo said.

The UNITA lieutenant said that South Africa, unable to stop with its land forces the advance of the Angolan defense and security forces, made widespread use of fighter aircraft. In Mavinga, Savimbi showed foreign journalists FAPLA trucks burned by UNITA's artillery, but we know that that was a lie because the trucks were burned by the South African aircraft, Sebastiao Kiambulo said. He also said that following the FAPLA offensive in the Mavinga area, over 1,000 bandits were killed and another 1,500 wounded. Despair and very low morale are well evident in UNITA. A number of UNITA elements are aware of the policy of clemency decreed by the Angolan Government and they would hand themselves over as soon as they had the opportunity to do so, Sebastiao Kiambulo said.

ANGOP Journalist, 14 Others Killed by UNITA*MB151717 Luanda ANGOP in French 1506 GMT 15 Nov 85*

[Text] Luanda, 15 Nov (ANGOP) — Avelino Bongo, an ANGOP journalist, and 14 other persons were killed during a criminal attack by UNITA bandits on 10 November on the Balombo-Bocoio road in Benguela Province. Avelino Bongo, who worked for the ANGOP office in Benguela, was on duty in Bocoio to cover the activities of an official delegation that was there at the time.

BOTSWANA

Four People Killed in Car Bomb Explosion*MB171152 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 17 Nov 85*

[Text] It is now known that four people were killed yesterday evening in the explosion apparently of a car bomb at the Deborah Relief Hospital in Mochudi. The remains of what appeared to have been a middle-aged man were found this morning. The man is believed to have been driving the car moments before it exploded, sending shock waves throughout the village. The blast went off just outside the main gate of the hospital around 0700 yesterday evening. At least five cars which had been parked nearby were completely destroyed. Three of the dead are Botswana nationals; the driver of the car in which the explosion occurred has not been identified. Police believe his identification might give a clue to the motive for the explosion. Among those killed are two children aged between 1 and 3 years. The woman who was transferred to the Princess Marina Hospital with serious injuries has died. She had been hit by a flying shrapnel as she walked past the hospital. By 0900 this morning, police were still recovering human flesh. All the bodies were destroyed and burned beyond recognition. Hospital authorities said there was panic and confusion soon after the explosion and that some patients left their beds and screamed for help. Throughout this morning, hundreds of villagers gathered at the scene of the explosion in disbelief. The vice president, Mr Peter Mmusi, on behalf of the President Dr Masire, accompanied by the minister of health, Mr Patrick Balopi, and (Kosilenke) II of Bakgatla have visited the hospital to inspect the damage caused. A total of 17 deaths have been recorded in Botswana this year as a result of the explosions, including the 14 June raid on Gaborone by a detachment of the South African army.

MOZAMBIQUE

'Control Operation' Under Way in Maputo*MB170600 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 17 Nov 85*

[Text] A control operation has been under way since yesterday morning in the outlying areas of Maputo with the objective of detaining people, military or civilians, who are not properly documented. A communique from the command of the Maputo military garrison, which announced the operation, says that this operation began at 0200 this morning. The operation, which covers the Matola and Machava areas, is being carried out by

brigades that include members of the Mozambique Armed Forces, the Mozambique people's police, the national service for people's security, and people's militias. Local party and government authorities are also involved in this operation. According to the communique from the Maputo garrison, the need for this control operation stems from the fact that Matola and Machava are regions where the movement of people is continuous and thus it is necessary to prevent the possibility that armed bandits infiltrate the city and mingle with the population. The communique appeals for continued cooperation from the people of those areas. The communique also appeals for the strengthening of popular vigilance during the operation especially in detecting and providing early warning to the authorities of any suspect movement or attempt by enemy agents to create confusion or destabilization. The communique stresses that the brigades involved in this operation are duly identified and are closely monitoring this operation in cooperation with the local party structures. Any irregular situation detected by the population should be quickly reported to the headquarters of the urban district, to the headquarters of the motivation groups [grupos dinamizadores], or to the nearest military barracks or police station.

SOUTH AFRICA

U.S., UK Veto of Security Council Resolutions Noted

MB160533 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] The United States and Britain have vetoed a resolution of the Security Council of the United Nations aimed at imposing mandatory sanctions against South Africa for not implementing a UN independence plan for South-West Africa. Twelve of the fifteen members of the Security Council had voted in favor of the resolution and two against it, with France abstaining. The resolution was sponsored by the six nonaligned members of the council; namely, Burkina Faso, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Peru, and Trinidad and Tobago. Also voting in favor were Australia, China, Denmark, the Soviet Union, Thailand, and the Ukraine.

Speaking before introducing his country's veto the British representative, Sir John Thompson, said that he had proposed that the council adopt a resolution endorsing the agreed voluntary measures adopted by the Commonwealth in the Bahamas last month. Sir John said that Britain had been prepared to vote for non-mandatory economic sanctions. He said that his country regretted that this realistic proposal had not been accepted.

The vote of the United States was introduced by the deputy permanent American representative, Mr Herbert Okin, who said that since the United States was actively engaged in seeking a negotiated solution to South-West Africa it would utterly negate its good offices by supporting mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Pik Botha Comments

MB170505 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1600 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov ay, SAPA — The action that had been

planned in the UN Security Council against South Africa was a continuation of the international campaign against this country, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. Mr Botha was referring to a draft resolution in the Security Council yesterday that would have imposed mandatory sanctions against South Africa for delaying the independence of SWA/Namibia. The resolution was vetoed by the U.S. and Britain, while France abstained and the 12 other council members supported it.

"It is evident that those who supported the draft resolution had no interest whatsoever in the welfare of South West Africa and its people, nor in a peaceful settlement," Mr Botha said in a statement to SAPA.

"Although I do not doubt that integrity or neutrality of the secretary general, the Security Council's continued support of SWAPO and disregard of the territory's other parties will definitely not contribute to progress in the enforcement of Resolution 435."

He said the South African Government would continue to insist that all the territory's parties be treated equally, adding that it was "encouraging" to note the attitude displayed by the United States and Britain.

Winnie Mandela Said Defying Banishment Order

MB161109 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Activist Winnie Mandela is defying a banishment order by refusing to return to her place of exile at Brandfort in the Orange Free State. Mrs Mandela's lawyer Ismail Ayob says his client is not going to return to the small town to where she was banished in 1977. He says Mrs Mandela is still deciding whether or not to try to go to Cape Town where her husband imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela is recovering from an operation.

Further Details

MB161254 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1251 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 16, SAPA — Mrs Winnie Mandela will be in Cape Town until her husband, jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela is discharged from the Volks Hospital there. Mandela is recovering from prostate gland surgery and Mr Ismail Ayob, the Mandela family lawyer, said in Johannesburg today that Mrs Mandela would remain in Cape Town until her husband is discharged from the hospital.

Mrs Mandela has been staying in Johannesburg since the home she was banished to in Brandfort in 1977, was burnt down earlier this year.

Returns to Soweto

MB180909 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0744 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 18, SAPA — Mrs Winnie Mandela

returned to her Orlando East, Soweto, home last night, two days after the deadline set by police for her to return to Brandfort, where she has been banished to. Mrs Mandela had been in Cape Town to visit her husband, jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, who had a prostate gland operation two weeks ago.

Last week police wrote to Mrs Mandela advising her that her house which was firebombed three month ago had been repaired and she was required to return to it by November 4. Later police said they had given her until last Friday to return to Brandfort.

Yesterday she returned to her house in Soweto amid concern that she could be courting arrest by flouting a government order that she return to Brandfort.

Buthelezi Press Conference on Return From U.S.

MB170527 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1824 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 16, SAPA — The capacity of overseas countries to bring about change in South Africa through economic sanctions was very limited, the chief minister of Kwazulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said today. Addressing a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from a trip to the United States and Canada, he said that as far as humanitarian aid was concerned, however, there was "absolutely no limit to what they can do."

He said that multinational corporations that withdrew from South Africa would lose their countries whatever leverage they had had in the republic. The most important thing for countries like the United States and Britain to do was to balance the partial sanctions "forced" to impose with humanitarian aid. There was an urgent need for development programmes for the black populations and the international community could play an important role in this regard.

Commenting on the recent by-elections in South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, should interpret them as a green light to move forward more briskly with reform. Even if the National Party lost a few more marginal seats it would still remain powerful enough to impose the necessary changes.

Chief Buthelezi said, however, that he had refused to negotiate on the country's future while the state of emergency was in operation and while police action in the townships continued.

"I don't think any credible leader would like to be seen talking to Mr Botha at the present time."

Chief Buthelezi said the recent clampdown on television coverage of unrest was "very foolish". He did not believe there had been any calculated distortions by the media of the situation in South Africa.

On the arrest of *CAPE TIMES* editor, Mr Tony Heard, after his paper published an interview with ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo, he said he interpreted this as "tightening of the screws" by the government. However, Mr Heard must have expected to

be charged and the chief minister believed the *CAPE TIMES* editor had published the article as an act of civil disobedience.

In talks with the ANC, chief Buthelezi said, Lusaka had become a fashionable destination. However, he had been the first to talk to the ANC and Mr Tambo and had also sent envoys on many occasions with secret messages for the ANC leadership. He said he believed the government had not acted against him over his contact with the ANC because Pretoria was aware of his power and that he could not be dealt with "like a fox terrier".

The chief said, however, that he believed the ANC would "shoot down" any reform initiative that stood a chance of success "as part of their stand point that nothing except violence can bring about change".

Chief Buthelezi said the business community should "leave no stone unturned" in exerting pressure on the government for change.

Domestic Violence, Unrest Reported

Two Die in 15 Nov Violence

MB151847 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1844 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Pretoria, Nov 15, SAPA — The SAP Public Relations Division 8pm situation report:

"Since this mornings report, further reports of unrest were received from the Western Cape, Port Elizabeth, Natal, Border Area and Soweto on the Witwatersrand. These incidents consisted mainly of acts of arson.

"At Howick, in Natal, a black man was fatally wounded and four others slightly injured, when a policeman was forced to fire shots after he was surrounded by a mob of blacks and stabbed on the head by one of the crowd.

"At Stutterheim in the Border Area, a black youth today died in hospital from wounds he sustained on 13/11/85, when the SAP had to fire birdshot to disperse a group of stonethrowers.

Pupils, Teachers Arrested

MB141846 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1809 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Cape Town, Nov 14, SAPA — More than 100 pupils and four teachers from the Kasselsvlei and Bellville-South high schools at Cape Town were today arrested after they allegedly burnt exercise books and tore up internal examination papers.

It was reported from the Bellville-South High School that pupils burnt their exercise books in protest against writing internal exams. Pupils were then chased into their classrooms by police so that the examination could begin. The officer commanding the police at the scene called on pupil to write the paper, but this was ignored. More than 60 pupils were then arrested.

Exam papers were also torn up at Kasselsvlei School, but it was understood that the exam proceeded later. About 40 pupils and four teachers were arrested at Kasselsvlei after school was dismissed. Pupils then stoned vehicles and police fired teargas to disperse them, it was reported.

Internal examinations were also disrupted at least two Mitchells Plain schools today. Examinations in other parts of the peninsula apparently went ahead without incidents, although no exams were scheduled at some schools as too few pupils turned up to write them.

15-16 Nov Unrest

MB160657 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0656 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 16, SAPA — Here is the overnight unrest report issued by the police public relations division in Pretoria:

In Soweto on the Witwatersrand unknown blacks threw petrol bombs at a truck and a bus, extensively damaging both vehicles, but no injuries were reported.

A delivery vehicle was also set alight and badly damaged.

In Queenstown black residential area a private vehicle was stoned, the driver was injured and his car slightly damaged. The community hall in the Allandale coloured township in Queenstown was fairly extensively damaged when petrol-bombed by a group of coloureds.

In the black residential area of Buffalo Flats, also in the border area, a private home was slightly damaged when a petrol bomb was hurled at it.

In the black residential of Hofmeyr, near Cradock, a group of blacks killed a 63-year old black male and set his body alight. His house was also damaged by petrol bombs.

In the black residential area of cathcart, a group of blacks stoned an SAP vehicle, damaging it. Shotguns and tear smoke were used to disperse the crowd. Two black men were seriously injured and eight men were arrested.

In Grassy Park near Cape Town, arsonists set a classroom at the Lotus River High School alight, causing slight damage.

In Khayalitsha, also in the Cape Peninsula, a group of people stoned a private vehicle, damaging it extensively.

At Mitchells Plain, near Cape Town, a train and railway trucks were stoned in two separate incidents. No damage was caused. Private vehicles were also stoned, resulting in slight damage.

In Guguletu outside Cape Town, a private vehicle was gutted and in Bellville South on the outskirts of Cape Town, a hand grenade was thrown into the house of Lieutenant A. Plaatjies of the SAP. His wife was slightly injured and the house slightly damaged. A private house in the same area was also petrol-bombed injuring a woman. Damage was slight.

Bomb Near Australian Cricket Team Hotel

MB151855 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1852 GMT 15 Nov 85

[By Terry Baron]

[Excerpt] Welkom, Nov 15, SAPA — A bomb explosion ripped through an entertainment centre about 400m from the Australian cricket teams hotel in Welkom tonight. First reports said nobody was injured in the blast at "joekies icerink," which was clearly heard by guests in the Welkom Holiday Inn.

Blast Not Directed at Team

MB160443 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2049 GMT 15 Nov 85

[By Terry Baron]

[Excerpt] Welkom, Nov 15, SAPA — A blast at an icerink near the touring Australian cricket team's hotel here was caused by a commercial explosive but was not directed against the cricketers, security police said tonight.

SA Cricket Union consultant Dr Ali Bacher said in Johannesburg the union and the Australians had been assured by the security police that the bomb, made from nitrogel, had been used to settle personal grievances against the icerink.

"The security police have confirmed that the explosion was not directed at the Australians.

Mitchells Plain Area Unrest

MB160438 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2321 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 15, SAPA — A group of more than 300 black youths believed to be on their way to Guguletu attacked trains and buses in the Mitchells Plain town centre area today, injuring at least four people. The group was seen at about 4.30pm running along the Mitchells Plain railway line which passes the town centre and main bus terminus. The centre was a hub of activity as hundreds of shoppers normally swarm the complex to stock up for the weekend. The local police station is situated opposite the centre.

Eyewitnesses said there were no police present for at least 15 minutes as the youths smashed the windows of buses and stoned the experimental new Kapteinsklip "Silver Train" presently being tested.

Reports were received that at least two youths were shot by police. Witnesses said that even after the youths had fled, police fired teargas at people standing on the station and one canister was fired into the town centre.

A local police spokesman confirmed there was an incident in Mitchells Plain today. He said a large group of youths stoned buses and a train and police dispersed them with teargas. The number of injuries was unknown by late tonight.

Attempt to Bomb SACC Headquarters

MB160446 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0429 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 16 SAPA — An attempt was made to petrol-bomb Khotso House, headquarters of the South African Council of Churches [SACC], in Johannesburg in the early hours of this morning, Mr Dan Vaughan, assistant general-secretary of the SACC, said.

"There was apparently two attempts," Mr Vaughan told SAPA.

"The first time...they apparently threw petrol bombs through one of the windows at the back of the building. Our caretaker was called by a watchman next door, and he put the fire out," Mr Vaughan said.

"The second time, the caretaker found pools of petrol on the seats of the chairs in the little hall upstairs. It seems they put paper on the floor to ignite the petrol."

16 Nov Unrest

MB170501 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1743 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Pretoria, Nov 16, SAPA — Here is the 7pm unrest situation report, issued by a spokesman for the SAP's public relations division:

On the Cullinan Road near Mamelodi, unknown blacks stoned a delivery vehicle, slightly damaging it. On the same road, a petrol bomb was thrown at a passenger bus, causing extensive damage.

In Soweto, on the Witwatersrand, a private delivery truck was stoned, causing slight damage. Two delivery vehicles were robbed of bread and a third was gutted. In Baballelo, near Upington, an administration board policeman fired on a group stoning him. One man was killed, two were wounded and three were arrested.

In Howick, Natal, a group of black stoned a private home, injuring two black males. Five black males were arrested in connection with the incident.

Police on 17 Nov Unrest

MB171123 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1121 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Pretoria, Nov 17, SAPA — Following is the SAP directorate of public relations situation report. Received by SAPA at 1.00pm.

"In Philippi stones were thrown at a passenger bus injuring one passenger and damaging the bus.

"In Guguletu, a hand-grenade was thrown at a private house. One black female, 35, was seriously injured and a black member of the SAR [South African Railways] police was slightly injured.

"In Thumahole Parys, a group of youth stoned a private home of a member of the SAP. Three black males were arrested.

"In Queenstown black resident area, a group of blacks set a private vehicle alight, extensively damaging it. And in Noucoort coloured residential area, a group of Coloureds stoned SAR police vehicles damaging them and injuring one railway police constable.

"In Munsiville black residential area, South West Rand district, a group set a private home alight, extensively damaging it.

"In the Bluewaters District, border division, members of the SAP fired at a group of blacks when they were stoned while attending to a complaint on a farm. One black male was fatally wounded by shot gun pellets.

"In the black residential area of Brandford, blacks threw stones at a private home. An occupant of this home in return threw stones at the mob. One black male was hit on his head by a stone and he died on his way to hospital.

"In Huhudi Vryburg black residential area, two private homes were stoned. In the first incident two black females were arrested and in the second one a black male was wounded when the owner fired at the mob."

Two Dead in 17 Nov Violence

MB180618 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1554 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 17, SAPA — The following is the 7pm unrest situation report issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria:

"In the black residential area of Queenstown, groups of blacks threw petrol bombs at South African Police vehicles on three occasions.

"On two occasions police fired shotguns.

"One black male was fatally wounded.

"Two hostels were also set alight in this township and also slightly damaged.

"In Alloedale, Nuvurust coloured residential area in Queenstown, several private homes were petrol bombed, causing slight damage to all the homes.

"In another incident in Nuvurust, a church was petrol bombed. No damage was caused.

"One black male was also arrested in this township after a police vehicle was stoned.

"In the white residential area of Queenstown a black male was arrested when petrol bombs were found in the vehicle he was travelling in.

"In a separate incident, a cooperation (and development department) building was damaged by a petrol bomb.

"In Soweto, (Johannesburg) a private vehicle was damaged by stonethrowers, and a SAP member was slightly injured by stonethrowers in another incident.

"Sandbult, a black residential area in Burgersdorp, a group of blacks threw petrol bombs at a bottle store and a private home.

"Police fired shots with shotguns.

"One black female was fatally wounded and three black females and one black male was also injured.

"In another incident a house was damaged when set alight by arsonists."

Le Grange Says Peninsula Violence Down

*MB141656 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 14 Nov 85*

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis Le Grange, says incidents of violence in the western Cape have decreased by about 80 percent since the state of emergency was extended to the area on 26th of last month. Opening a new police station at Ravensmead, Mr Le Grange said he had no doubt that the steps taken by the government to combat violence were bearing fruit, despite all criticism. He said further steps could be taken to end the unrest, but that he did not believe these to be necessary, due to the present decrease in incidents. Police officers ascribed the decrease among other things to the government ban on the use of television and other visual equipment in the areas affected.

14 Policemen Murdered Over Last 18 Months

*MB151738 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1316 GMT 15 Nov 85*

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 15, SAPA — At least 14 policemen have been murdered and the homes of about 500 members of the SAP have been burnt down during the unrest of the past 18 months, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis Le Grange, said in Cape Town today. Mr Le Grange said the police morale remained high, despite these losses, the fact that hundreds had been injured or sometimes had to work unusually long hours and the refusal of shopowners to serve them because they feared their shops would be burnt down, SABC radio news reports.

He referred to the presence of Zulus in the security forces in unrest areas on the Cape Peninsula and said he wished to emphasise that the police force consisted of members of all population groups.

BBC Reports on Opposition to Conscription

*MB171245 London BBC World Service in English
0709 GMT 17 Nov 85*

[From the "24 hours" program]

[Text] Yesterday the South African authorities reported more violence in several black townships in the northern Cape and in

Natal. There is no sign yet of an end to the state of emergency or the withdrawal of troops from the townships and this increased deployment of the armed forces from the border areas into the towns themselves is causing more and more whites to challenge military conscription. As Peter Bayles now reports, many are taking a political stand against the draft.

[Bayles] Guy (Sleeve) is 27 and from Cape Town. He did his initial period of national service after leaving school and then became liable for short call ups in the active reserve. He was able to have these deferred while at university, during which time his political consciousness developed and he became increasingly opposed to conscription. In August this year, as the township unrest escalated, Guy, who is now working in the film industry, was called up once again.

[(Sleeve)] The (?camp) was specifically a response to the state of emergency. The actual call-up stated that I must be prepared for full marching orders and it was related to the state of emergency. This was totally unacceptable to me and this time I felt that it is time I actually made a stand and there weren't really that many alternatives. Before I was going to make a stand internally in South Africa — I would have refused on political grounds not to do my camp which, subject to legislation, meant that I would have to spend approximately 2 to 3 years in jail. I decided that the best thing for me would be to leave.

[Bayles] Guy, with his South African passport, came to Britain and is now applying for asylum. But back home a movement called the End Conscription Campaign is rapidly gathering momentum. Formed just over a year ago, it (word indistinct) the (?cause) from church and student groups, as well as the opposition Progressive Federal Party — in fact, all those who find the latest actions of the South African Defense Force even more morally indefensible than incursions into neighboring states like Angola. One of the foremost critics of conscription is a former vice chancellor of the University of Cape Town, (Philitshe Leigh).

[(Leigh)] The Angola thing of itself was controversial, but the feeling has never been as deep over the Angolan border, the SWAPO problem, as it is over troops having to serve in the townships. Without a doubt, there are many young people who now see themselves as being part of the instrument of the enforcement of the government policy of apartheid, in that the army is being used for that purpose, and this causes the greatest unhappiness.

[Bayles] Twenty seven thousand young white conscripts are called out every year, including all the emigrants who are under the age of 25 and have been in South Africa for 5 years. As many as 7,500 avoided the January intake this year, considerably more than in previous years. Most did so on the strength of furthering their academic careers without interruption, others try to steer clear of the military (?belief), but they were inevitably traced, and a growing number, unable to play for time, are leaving South Africa. There is clearly no check on the numbers, but it is thought to run into thousands. The politically headstrong find their way to COSBOR, the Committee on South African-(?born) resisters, which helps exiles and refugees. The organizer in Britain is Roger Field.

[Field] I would say the size of the organization is about 300 or 400 people. However, I suppose though it is considerably wider since we have recognition from many church groups, from some political parties and community organizations in support of the stand which we take in opposing conscription.

[Bayles] COSBOR operates in Britain, America, and the Netherlands and while the majority of South Africans come to this country, Holland is an attractive proposition because of the relative ease in being granted asylum. But for all their defiance of the military call-up, these young men, like 23-year-old Sandy Belfort from Durban, have one overwhelming desire: to return to the land of their birth.

[Belfort] I am South African. The fact that I have a British passport and I have access [words indistinct] from Britain is convenient but it doesn't make me British and were South Africa a democratic country, I think I would return immediately. I would very much like to go back to South Africa even if it [words indistinct] preference that I am in Britain.

Press Views Leader Statements, Unrest

16 Nov Press Review

[Editorial Report] Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 15 November says in a editorial: "In his address to the President's Council yesterday, the State President reaffirmed his government's total commitment to the principle of a united South Africa in which there would be joint citizenship and franchise for all." The editorial goes on to say, however, that "it is a pity the Government is treading so cautiously over the issue of putting blacks in the President's Council." Although the government says that it is negotiating with black leaders, "there has been no indication that the Government has been able to get the co-operation of those black leaders who oppose the present tricameral parliament." The editorial concludes by calling for "some drastic progress towards full negotiation, for this is one of the most urgent ways of defusing the present unrest, and returning the country to normalcy."

A second editorial discusses an Amnesty International report that found a "large increase in the arrests and torture of suspected opponents of the Government in Zimbabwe." Noting Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's criticism of the treatment of blacks in South Africa, the editorial says that Zimbabwe is "hardly the kind of regime that should point a finger at South Africa."

An article by *THE CITIZEN'S* "political correspondent" reports on a Cape Town anthropologist, Mercia Waring, who has been studying black urban life in the eastern Cape, an area of high unemployment and unrest. Waring says that her studies indicate that "the largest single aspiration of blacks was 'a bigger slice of the cake'." She says that job opportunities, better housing, and education are the top priorities in black communities and while "political rights are an essential ingredient of what blacks want," "these are a bit overplayed at the expense of socio-economic interests."

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 15 November carries a front-page report on the arrest of striking workers at Baragwanath Hospital. In the middle of the report, the *SOWETAN* publishes a black-bordered square, which contains the words: "The *SOWETAN* is leaving this space blank as a protest because we could have carried a picture of the strike at Baragwanath Hospital but a proclamation under the emergency regulations stopped us from taking it."

In the same issue, the "Focus" column by Themba Molefe discusses the situation of banned people in South Africa, noting that 5 former detainees had "stringent restrictions" placed on their movements for the duration of the state of emergency this week, bringing the total of banned people to 14. Those who are banned cannot take part in trade union or other organizations' activities, write for any publication, attend any gathering or make any public statements, and they may also be restricted to their houses. The column then goes into detail on the situation of some banned people, including Winnie Mandela and *SOWETAN* journalist Mathata Tsedu.

The "Joe's Burg" column of the same issue discusses the implications of the restrictions on media coverage of unrest. The restrictions on photographers essentially means that "photographers simply cannot take pictures of virtually any scene in the townships these days," because a photographer can never be sure when unrest may begin. The prohibition against taking photographs of any member of the security forces takes away one of the newspapers' defenses since, "with the Police Act being what it is, newspapers have often depended on photographs to prove that certain acts were committed by member of the security forces." The restrictions will lead to a situation where "it will be the journalist's word against the word of the police," the column adds.

Johannesburg *CITY PRESS* in English on 17 November [date as published] reports that the former regional Department of Training and Education director for Soweto, J.P. Engelbrecht, "backed down" from his threat to dismiss more than 50 Soweto high school principals for attending a meeting to declare 1985 "an examless year." In its editorial in the same issue, *CITY PRESS* discusses Engelbrecht's "ultimatum" to black principals, which it says is an effort to find "scapegoats" for the exam boycotts.

Mono Badela reports in the same issue that the police "can no longer control the situation in Langa" township. Although the government has claimed that it wants to move 426 families out of Langa for health reasons, a court application by the Kwa-nobuhle Town Council to stop the removals contains an affidavit by the police chief in the area, Major Gerald Fredrick Theron, who says that it is impossible to patrol the area. It is because the situation in the township has become "uncontrollable" that "the government wants it to move," Badela says.

Martin Ntsoelengoe reports in the same issue on "a sinister plot by three officials at Marievale Mines, Nigel, to systematically assassinate, maim or injure members of the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM]." A hostel manager and his assistant and a security guard were accused of organizing "hit teams" to kill NUM members, with two shaft stewards at the top of the list of

those to be killed. One of the shaft stewards learned of the plot and reported it to his union and the case is now being heard at the Rand Supreme Court.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 15 November carries a report by political correspondent David Braun, on Black Sash President Sheena Duncan's reaction to government plans to expel foreign workers. Duncan says that the "government has been steadily reducing the numbers of foreign workers in South Africa for years" by tightening passport controls and denying residence permits.

In its editorial, *THE STAR* discusses President Botha's speech to the President's Council in which he "repeated his commitment to a united South Africa, joint citizenship, and some form of universal franchise," as well as "his willingness to allow blacks to be represented on the President's Council." The president's statement came at "an apt moment for significant action on the country's dangerous constitutional hiatus," but all the president "had to offer was almost leisurely advice that his suggestion of six weeks earlier be pursued." However, had the president announced even the immediate inclusion of blacks on the council, it would not have been enough, since "blacks seeking a real political voice are not likely to be much impressed by the offer of a couple of seats there." Although President Botha "seems to see the President's Council as an opportunity for blacks to have a say on reform," "a lot more has to be done to meet black aspirations," the editorial concludes.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 16 November carries an "own correspondent's" report on a letter sent by the seven clergymen who were prevented from holding talks with the ANC in Lusaka to other churches asking for support. The letter reads: "We wish to declare that, in spite of our deep disappointment over the cancellation of our proposed visit to the ANC, we are still convinced that a consultation with the ANC is imperative. We propose to pursue this avenue as soon as circumstances permit us to do so."

Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* for 15-21 November carries a report by Sefako Nyaka and Anton Harber on black leaders' reactions to President Botha's announcement on the President's Council (PC). Murphy Morobe, acting publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front, said "Botha had once again failed to address the main issues. The inclusion of blacks on Botha's terms still relates only to those people completely discredited in our communities. Above all, the PC itself, by its very nature cannot be viewed as a democratic institution. It has been completely rejected by our people."

Phambili Nhlopo, a representative of the National Forum, "said this move did not in any way bring meaningful participation in central decision-making," adding that "the only thing to do is to dismantle apartheid completely." George Wauchope, of the Azanian People's Organization, "said the PC was vehemently rejected by the majority of black people because it was a government-created institution. A representative of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) described the move as an act of desperation," and "the Council of Unions of SA (CUSA) said in a statement that it rejected this 'gimmick' with contempt."

In the same issue, Moira Levy reports on a newsletter issued by the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR) on the President's Council's recommendation to scrap influx control. While the NCAR welcomed the decision, it warned "that influx control could be replaced with 'hidden' forms of pass law control, couched in the new language of slum clearance, planned settlement and decentralisation."

An article by Mike Loew discusses the suspension of the consumer boycott in Port Elizabeth (PE) and the beginning of negotiations to end the boycott. In addition to the six main demands "that the state of emergency be lifted, emergency detainees be freed, the SADF be withdrawn from the townships, the killers of Matthew Goniwe and others be brought to justice, the whereabouts of three missing executive members of the PE Black Civic Organisation to be made known and that meetings and organisations in PE be unbanned," the boycott organizers have now added new demands including "throwing open the city's beaches to all races; opening the CBD [central business district] and all whites-only facilities to all races; the payment of pensions to blacks on a monthly basis, and in sums equal to those paid to whites; the alleviation of conditions causing rampant tuberculosis; the construction of creches and recreational facilities in the townships; the abolition of job reservation and all other forms of statutory discrimination."

18 November Press Review

[Editorial Report] Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 17 November carries a report by Brian Pottinger which says: "There are strong indications that President Botha may soon make an important statement on where he plans to lead South Africa." Although government sources, "mindful that premature speculation about his intentions so angered the president that it resulted in the rubicon fiasco on August 15," were reluctant to provide details on the timing or the content of the president's announcement, they indicated that Botha "had come round to the view that the current tumult could be ended by only one thing: clarity about the next steps to end apartheid and to accommodate blacks constitutionally. His agenda for change is expected to encompass a possible federal constitutional structure for South Africa with entrenched protection for minorities." According to Pottinger, those points which the government is prepared to accept in negotiations with black leaders include "one country, one constitution and one citizenship. It will also open the possibilities for a federal system and a 'confederation' with the independent TBVC [Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda, and Ciskei] countries."

A related article in the business section says that "the postponement of debt standstill talks scheduled for November 26 until early next year has raised hopes that State President P.W. Botha, will announce meaningful political reform when Parliament opens in January." The article goes on to say that bankers believe that the postponement is intended to give "the government time not only to talk about change but to effect it through legislation."

Jeremy Brooks reports in the same issue that "a plan to mobilise thousands of South Africa's powerful English and Afrikaans businessmen to press for immediate Government reform was

launched this week."

In its editorial, the *SUNDAY TIMES* discusses President Botha's leadership and says that "his constituency is eroding fast." English-speaking voters "are deserting him in droves" and there is "dwindling support" among Botha's own "party elite." What is at issue, the editorial says, "is Mr Botha's leadership," and "his apparent inability to translate his reformist promises into deeds, which has created the dangerous vacuum at the heart of this country's political life." The editorial concludes by stating: "It is true that Mr Botha started the ball of reform rolling. It is equally true that, having done so, neither he nor anyone else can stop it in its tracks without disastrous consequences. He must pick it up and run with it. If he lacks the stamina he should pass it to someone else who has."

The same issue carries a column by Harry Schwarz, a progressive Federal Party [PFP] MP and the party's spokesman on finance. Schwarz discusses the developments of the past year and calls for reform, saying that "reform involves both the economic and political spheres and without economic reform the task becomes impossible." Behind the current unrest, Schwarz says, "two issues are now paramount: They are political power and the redistribution of wealth. The first is to be used to achieve the second." The debate in the country should be geared to the question of what should come after apartheid, "to ensure that one unacceptable system is not replaced by another equally bad."

The same edition of the *SUNDAY TIMES* carries a column by Louis Nel, deputy minister of information, which says, "The government is willing, indeed eager, to co-operate with a free and responsible press which subscribes to its own code of ethics, a code demanding factual, objective and fair reporting." The establishment of a new Bureau for Information, he says, represents the "sincere desire to bridge the gap that exists between the media and the government and to make government spokesmen and decisionmakers more accessible to the media."

THE SUNDAY STAR carries a report by Peter Sullivan which says resignation threats by Major Craig Williamson of the Pretoria branch of the security police point to a divide "between an 'old guard' of tough policemen who believe in old-fashioned methods of riot control and a new breed of young, better-educated policemen who prefer more sophisticated means of quelling unrest." "There are also mutterings within the force that there is a lack of clear direction from the top with allegations being made privately that some policemen believe that General [Johan] Coetzee [Commissioner of Police], is too much of a theorist and has not established a firm chain of command." Sullivan adds, "within a police force working extraordinary hours and under extreme pressures, grumbles are growing into grievances. Some of the force's most senior officers are said to be appalled by the failure to contain the present internal unrest, and by 'tough' actions such as the 'Trojan Horse' incident in Cape Town." Police personnel can be divided into "softies" and "toughies", Sullivan says. "Among the people said to be 'softies' are the Deputy Chief of the Security Branch, Brigadier Herman Stadler, and Senior Chief Deputy Commissioner Lt-General B.J. Stevens. Ranged in the middle are General Coetzee and Mr Le Grange, with Lt-General Hennie de Witt and Major-General Bert Wandrag on the other side. Lt-General L.P. Neethling —

who is being punted as a future commissioner — is seen as a strategist," rather than either a softie or a toughie, Sullivan says.

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 15 November carries an article by Arnie Rossouw in which he reports on a study by two researchers at the Rand Afrikaans University on the Group Areas Act and its effectiveness. The researchers reach the conclusion that the act should be scrapped and replaced by a system of natural and voluntary association. The investigation was carried out in the densely populated Hillbrow and Berea suburbs of Johannesburg. The team points out that this would not mean the abandonment of group identity; on the contrary, they found that group identity was in itself so powerful that it needed no legislation. They do note the emergence of so-called "grey areas," where different groups live in the same suburbs.

In an editorial in the same issue, the paper refers to the present increase in the number of insolvencies and bankruptcies, which, it says, paints a sombre picture of the future which is a nightmare for those directly affected. "Money is not everything, we are always told, but without it one cannot live. The greatest tragedy of the economic recession, which is said by some to be worse than that of 1933, is the many innocent people suffering under it." The harsh reality is that very few of those affected can do anything about it, the editorial continues, and this is why the whole community more than ever before has to stand together to help the suffering.

In an editorial on the announcement that the Mossel Bay gas fields are to be exploited, Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 15 November says the news is welcome mainly because the project will make the country that much more independent of foreign oil. Together with the three oil-from-coal plants, it says, this new development should bring the country closer to self-sufficiency. "These facts, together with the economic development that the refining of the gas will bring, can also contribute greatly in countering the prevailing economic depression in the republic."

ZIMBABWE

Renamo Claims Two Zimbabwean Helicopters Downed
LD152140 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
 2000 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] According to statements by its [Lisbon] spokesman, Jorge Correia, the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has shot down two Zimbabwean helicopters — one Puma and one Alouette — as they prepared to attack a Renamo base 40 kms from Gorongosa on the Beira-Zimbabwe road. Jorge Correia added that the helicopters were supported on land by a 600-strong battalion of the Zimbabwean army. Renamo claims to have killed 27 Zimbabwean troops, wounded 115 and captured 60.